

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating *The Nor'West Farmer* and *Farm and Home***CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY**

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CAN FARMERS GET TOGETHER? An independent commission has taken a look at farm organizations, past and present, and makes some pertinent suggestions—page 14.

MUSIC IN THE FAMILY: Musical training can be an inexpensive adventure, according to Anna Tillenius, who tells how she shared this experience with her son—page 34.

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COVER: Mrs. Walter Drazecky gathers fresh vegetables on the family farm at Paipoonge, near Fort William, Ont.—Beryl H. Scott photo.

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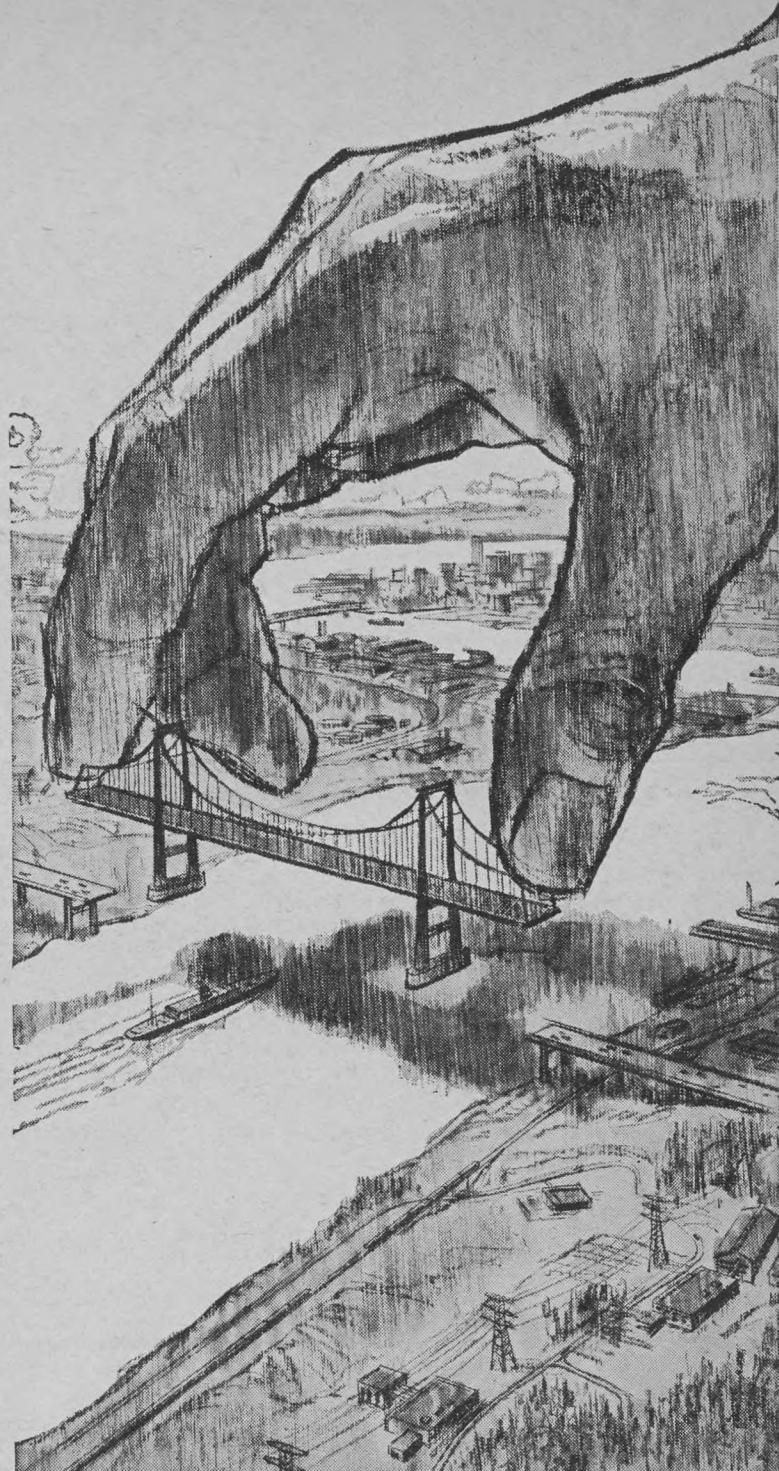
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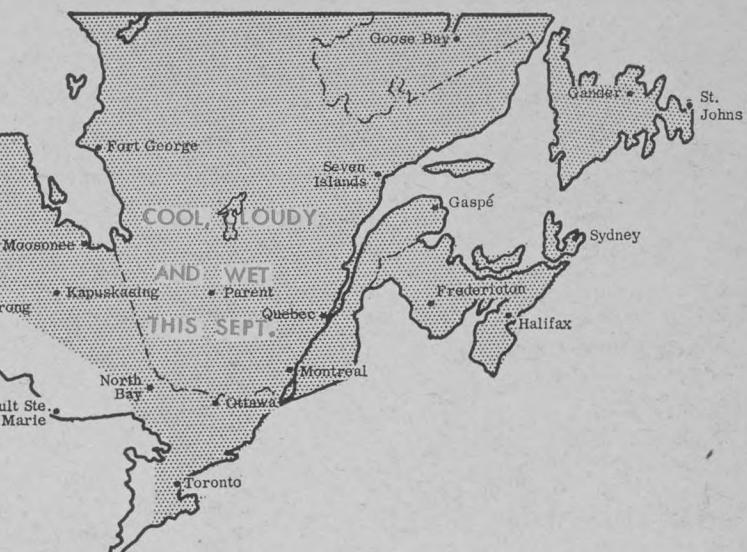
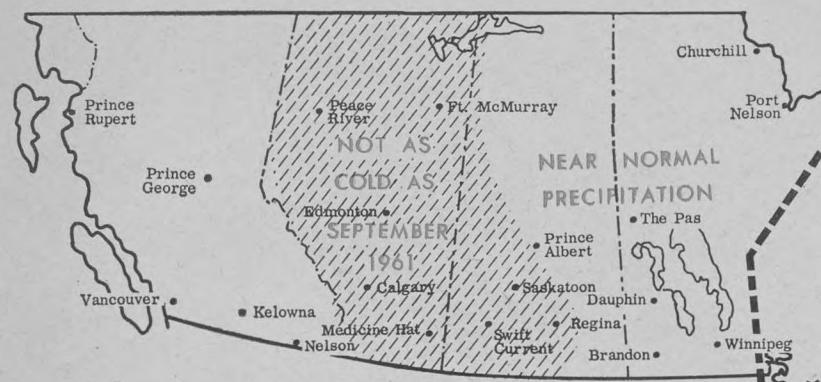
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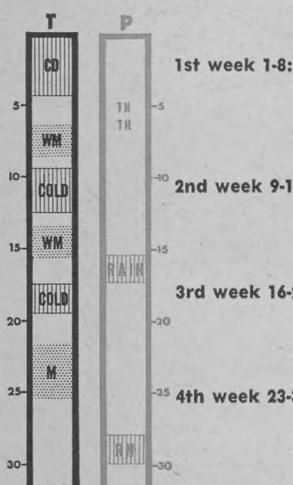
The income from these investments benefits you directly by reducing the cost of life insurance to you and the 9 million other Canadian policyholders.

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



HIGHLIGHTS, September 1962: September will be a little warmer than normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and somewhat colder than normal elsewhere. The Atlantic and Prairie provinces, particularly Alberta, can expect generally dry conditions, with subnormal rainfall. Ontario and Quebec, on the other hand, will average well above normal precipitation with heaviest amounts likely in areas adjacent to James Bay.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)



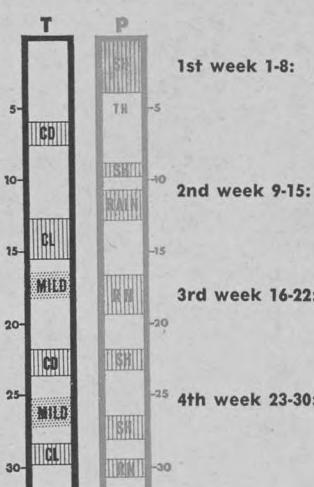
Alberta

Cool weather with temperatures in the 40s will open the month, continuing into 4th. Temperatures will moderate to seasonal values through end of the week. Skies will be threatening around 5th and 6th with some light shower activity.

Generally fair skies during entire week. Mild temperatures in 70s will give way to a cold interval from 10th to 12th (freezing), followed by mostly warm days into week end.

Some light showers on 16th but confined principally to areas adjacent to Rockies. No important departures from September normal temperatures, except for a brief cold interval near mid-week.

Mild temperatures in closing week of month. Daytime readings in high 60s or 70s during most of interval in many locations. Conditions will continue extremely dry with only a few light rain showers likely near 29th.



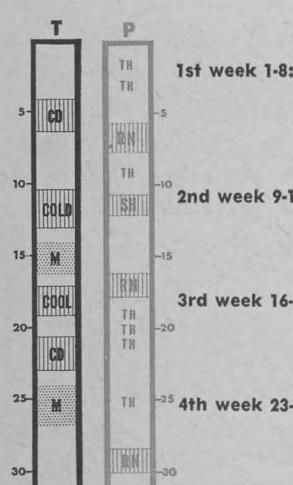
Ontario

Cloudy with frequent light rain showers will dominate week's weather through 5th. Clearing will follow with generally fair skies expected into week end. Cool or cold weather will be the main feature of this interval.

Day temperatures in 60s until 18th. Colder air (40s) through balance of week. Storminess in all areas about 9th; additional rain, mostly in Great Lakes districts, likely 11th and 12th.

Stormy and unsettled first half of week. Trend toward warming on rainy days will give way to seasonal temperatures and generally fair skies last three days.

Changeable weather; cold daytime temperatures through 24th, followed by mild conditions into 27th. Freezing will mark end of month. Showers due about 23rd with some rain all areas on 27th, and major rainfall again on last day.



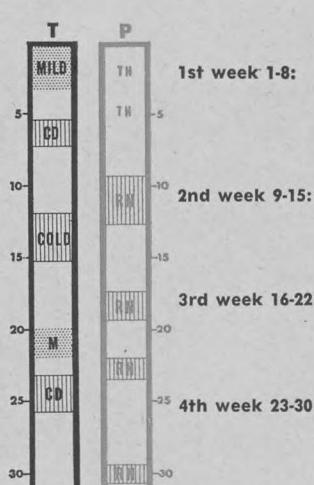
Saskatchewan

Cool weather will prevail into 5th as night temperatures lower into 40s. Seasonal temperatures can then be expected through week end. Look for unsettled weather during much of week, with rain showers likely around 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th.

Unsettled, occasional showers through 11th, when winds will become occasionally gusty. Mild on 9th and 10th, followed by several cold days during mid-week. Warming toward end of week.

Cool or cold weather (frosty mornings) this week—particularly from 18th to 22nd. Unsettled weather with mostly cloudy skies and frequent rain showers expected from 17th through 21st.

Mild from 24th through end of month, with day temperatures in 60s and 70s. Rain showers will occur near 25th and 29th but this precipitation is expected to be widely scattered and it will be relatively light.



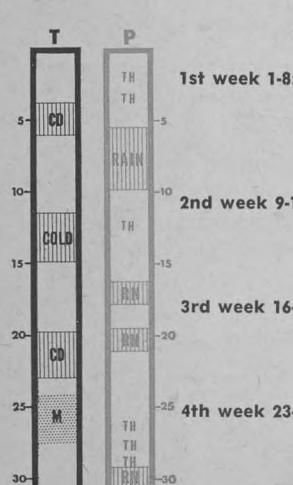
Quebec

Generally pleasant for outdoor work. Chance of a few rain showers on only two days, near 3rd and 5th. Mild day temperatures (high 60s) into mid-week, followed by afternoon maxima readings dropping to 40s or 50s.

Unsettled but generally mild first half of this interval, with most important rainfall of month lasting through 12th. Clearing skies will follow with comparatively cool, crisp weather.

Seasonal to mild weather all week; warmer temperatures more likely after mid-week. Showers or light rain near 18th and 19th only interruption in otherwise pleasant interval.

A trend toward colder weather as week begins, continuing into 25th. Seasonal temperatures for balance of week. More rain of brief duration indicated on 23rd and on last day, but precipitation amounts will likely be minor.



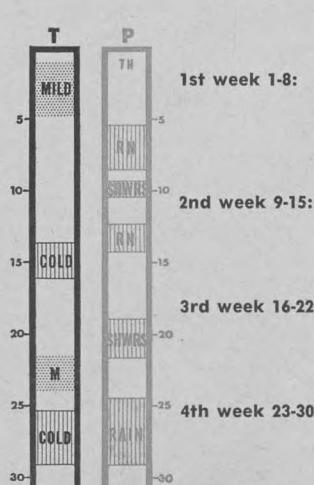
Manitoba

Relatively cold; night readings in 30s will be common, with frost likely in north. Frequently unsettled; showers on 2nd and 3rd will be followed by month's most important rainfall, which is expected to begin on the 6th.

Moderate rain through 9th, giving way to decreasing cloudiness on 10th. Generally fair for balance of week. Windy near 11th and 12th, followed by influx of cold air.

Chilly weather will persist into mid-week, colder on 21st and 22nd. Generally fair except for unsettled conditions and some light shower activity near 17th and 20th.

Into mid-week, weather fair, pleasant and fine for outdoor activities. More unsettled weather with partly cloudy skies and showers is due from 26th to 29th. Seasonal to mild temperatures will predominate in this period.



Atlantic Provinces

Month with temperatures averaging near seasonal will begin with warm day readings (70s) giving way to slight cooling trend at mid-week. Expect rain showers throughout on 1st, and important rainfall from 6th into 8th.

Cloudy skies and more rain on 10th and on couple of days beginning around 13th. Temperatures averaging near normal through mid-week, followed by cold week end.

Seasonal temperatures can be expected but, as timing bars indicate, fair skies until mid-week will give way to increasing cloudiness and intermittent light rain for most of balance of week.

Brief interval of clearing, more gray skies and very wet from 24th through 27th. Month will end with several fair-weather days. Temperatures in 60s common except during cold spell at mid-week, when day readings may dip into 40s.

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Editorials

Where There's a Will There's a Way

THE Manitoba Commission on Farm Organizations brought down its report last month following a full year of intensive study. The Commission was established by the Province's farm organizations in the hope that an independent group of well-trained people, through study and research, could help to break the long-standing barrier to unity among farmers. The work of the Commission was broad in scope, thorough and objective in practice. Its report throws some much needed light on a problem that has been clouded over with fuzzy thinking, emotions and personality conflicts for far too many years.

The significance and value of this report goes far beyond the borders of Manitoba. For this reason a summary of the Commission's research findings, its views and recommendations, are carried in a report commencing on page 14 of this issue. We commend the article to your attention, and suggest the Commission's report become a library piece in your home.

Certain key messages arising out of the Commission's study ring loud and clear in our judgment. They may not be popular in certain quarters, but nevertheless they need to be stated and understood once and for all.

The first of these messages is the urgent need for farm unity—a need fully recognized by farm people themselves—but one that is not being met due to the lack of proper leadership in the farm movement. This was the view of a representative cross-section of Manitoba farmers as revealed in a survey made by the Commission. There is no reason to believe that similar surveys conducted in other provinces would not lead to the same conclusion. Hence, until such times as farm leaders are prepared to do more than pay lip service to achieving unity, the objective of a single, united voice for farmers in the councils of the nation is a lost cause.

THE second message is the fact that farm organizations have been inadequately financed throughout their history and remain so today. Farm organizations have not had the money made available to them to perform the kind of services farmers expect. If farmers want worthwhile and continuous services provided to them, and effective action taken on their behalf in regard to the economic and social questions of the day, they will have to be prepared to pay the price. The Commission believed there are equitable ways of raising the money, if the desire to do so is present.

A third communication that rings true is the failure of farm organizations to keep up to date with the social trends of the times. This is especially so in connection with the proper use of management personnel and expert consultative and advisory services. As the Commission pointed out, management of organizations today tends to be entrusted to skilled people who are capable, through training and experience, of determining and utilizing a rapidly developing body of knowledge. At the same time, organizations are turning more and more frequently to the use of people with specialized knowledge and experience to advise and assist them in their work and to conduct research on their behalf.

The point is that farm organizations can no longer depend solely or even mainly on people who devote only a few weeks a year to the diverse and complex problems of the farm industry. The role of members of a farm organization must continue to be that of policy making, but they must learn to appreciate and depend on a full-time staff with special training and skills to provide the information upon which to base sound policy decisions.

We cannot help but think that the continuing lack of adequate financing, and the failure to keep in step with the changes in our society, both of which hold back our farm organizations, are related to the problem of lack of proper leadership.

THE final message we'd like to comment upon, but it by no means exhausts those that arise out of the Commission's report, is the obvious need to devise a fundamental change in farm organization structure if any lasting unity is to be brought about. As the Commission concluded, the causes of current dissensions are much the same as those that have plagued farmers for half a century. It is too much to expect either the farm union or federation of agriculture type of structure to emerge by itself as an acceptable one. The Commission believes, and we agree, farm organizations that now exist are functional and their members have strong loyalties. Any suggested structure for a unified farm organization must, therefore, take cognizance of this fact. To facilitate unification, it would be preferable if the new structure did not completely submerge present organizations. This implies, of course, and the Commission made this clear, that farm cooperatives and commodity groups should ideally be a part of the resulting organization. To have it otherwise would be to repeat a historically

proven error, and to ignore the implications of current social and economic trends.

An independent study of the kind conducted by the Commission has been needed to clarify the issues. We think the Commission has performed a useful and timely function. It has provided farm people in Manitoba, and we hope in other provinces as well, with a new point of departure in future efforts directed toward uniting a divided movement. It has brought sharply into focus the lessons of history in regard to organization, both within and outside the farm movement, at a time when the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the National Farmers Union do not seem to be making any headway in the direction of unity. The Commission has objectively assessed the functions and structure of a general farm organization in the light of the economic and social trends in society, pointing up the adjustments farmers must make in their thinking and organizations, if farm organization activity is to be effective in the changing world in which we live. Finally, the Commission proposes a kind of innovation in farm organization structure—namely, a bi-cameral structure—which is well worth serious consideration by farm people in Manitoba and throughout the nation.

The Commission has laid the facts on the line, and made a number of constructive proposals. There is really no excuse left for not achieving farm unity. Obviously thousands upon thousands of individual farmers can do little about it on their own. They can continue to apply pressure, but they must depend on their elected representatives for action. We believe that where there's a will there's a way. What will the nation's farm leaders do about it? V

Agassiz, Indian Head, Brandon, Ottawa, Nappan

THESE musical and imaginative place names take on very special significance this year. As many of our readers know, they are the locations of the five original and now famous Federal experimental farms. These institutions were founded by the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1887, and, in recent weeks, they have held their 75th anniversary celebrations.

These five farms, the first of more than thirty to eventually take their place in a network of research establishments throughout Canada, stemmed from "An Act Respecting Experimental Farm Stations" passed by Parliament on May 12, 1886. Their main function then, as now, was to provide a testing and research service to producers of crops and livestock.

In the early days, when the farms were first established, there was no body of farm information or experience to draw upon, particularly in Western Canada where settlement had hardly begun. As a result, the experimental farms' first efforts were concentrated on an extensive testing program, involving a multitude of livestock breeds and plant varieties, to find out which were most suitable to the various regions. As evidence of this, the farm staff at Nappan in 1899 was conducting tests on 162 varieties of apples, 60 of oats, 80 of wheat, 60 of barley, 120 of potatoes, as well as tests on a lesser number of varieties of small fruits, vegetables and grasses. Over the years such work led to a substantial financial gain to the agricultural economy by the elimination of unproductive varieties and the selection of new ones. A similar if less dramatic experience occurred in regard to livestock breeds.

As time passed and the staff became more numerous and better trained, and the body of scientific and technical agricultural knowledge developed and multiplied, the work undertaken at the farms became more complex and sophisticated, and much broader in scope.

The value of the immense amount of research work the Department has done in dollar terms is next to impossible to calculate. What we can be sure of is that it has returned many scores of times over what the cost of the research program has been. We can also bear witness to the tremendous impact such research has had on the farm industry and society as a whole. It has been instrumental in raising farm productivity to phenomenally high levels. One example will suffice. The Ottawa Farm has played its part in the spectacular increase in productivity in the poultry industry. Egg production per hen rose from an average of 75 in 1915 to 241 in 1954.

Such increases in productivity, along with other factors, have helped to transform farming from a largely subsistence living to a highly commercialized industry. In a large measure it has been the research findings and mechanization of agriculture that have kept our farm produce competitive in markets at home and abroad, and which have led to abundant supplies of high quality food at relatively cheap prices to the Canadian consumer. Moreover, the application of research results and mechanization have acted as a catalyst in raising our country to among those with the highest standard of living in the world, because it is only in countries where agriculture is highly productive that labor can be released from producing food to produce the other goods and services that characterize the more advanced nations.

All things considered, the research work of the Department of Agriculture has benefited our farm people, our nation as a whole, and has made it possible to export large quantities of foods abroad to countries that needed them. We take pleasure in paying tribute to the Department of Agriculture research program on the occasion of its 75th birthday, and in heartily congratulating research officers and other staff members of the experimental farms in particular. Yeomen service has been rendered down through the years. It would be regrettable if it were taken for granted. V

What's Happening

MILK MARKETING PLAN GIVEN A MIXED RECEPTION

An Ontario milk marketing plan, hammered out by representatives of each of the four major milk producer groups in the province, and released by the Provisional Milk Marketing Board for study by producers at large, has been receiving a mixed reception. The plan, if approved, will bring the marketing of all Ontario milk under the authority of one Board. Dairymen are to be asked to vote on the plan this fall.

The plan, aimed at more orderly marketing and the control of price-depressing surpluses, introduces some pooling principles, the setting of quotas, the collection of license fees and levies to finance it and to make equalization payments. It also provides a way of bringing all producers who meet quality standards into the fluid milk pool.

At press time both the directors of the Ontario Whole Milk Producers' League and the United Co-operatives of Ontario had announced their support of the proposed plan. In contrast, a delegate body of the Ontario Concentrated Milk Producers' Association heard the executive members of their organization split for and against the plan. A final decision on the plan by the Concentrated Milk Producers has been delayed pending consideration of it at the district level.

V

FARMERS URGED TO PUT UP AVAILABLE FODDER

Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet has urged farmers to make an effort to put up all available fodder with a view to building up a 2-year feed supply. In doing so, he pointed out that last year more than 230,000 tons of fodder had to be moved under the emergency assistance programs at a cash outlay to farmers of \$6 million—a heavy expense to the livestock industry. He also warned that fodder assistance policies are introduced only when fodder supplies are inadequate over a wide area of the province, which is not the case at the moment.

V

COMPARE CATTLE AND CARCASSES IN N.S.

Thanks to the existence of their new co-operative abattoir at Halifax, Nova Scotia's livestock producers are getting a new insight into livestock quality. Farm organization people in the province, and department of agriculture officials too, have arranged for dozens of tours of farm people through the plant. Producers from every county—over 1,000 persons in all—have made the trip so far.

Many of them have made it as part of a "before and after" program, lined up by government officials, in which the group first visits a farm where several cattle, ready for market, are on display. The farmers examine the cattle closely, judge them according to live appearance, and try to estimate how each animal will grade out on the rail. Then, a

week or so later, once those animals have been slaughtered, the group visits the abattoir. The sight of the live animals is still fresh in their minds when the people see the carcasses. And they can then see the brands that government graders have applied, or whether the animals failed to make brandable carcasses at all.

V

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH COUNCIL UNDER WAY

Initial plans were made to put the Agricultural Economics Research Council into operation at a meeting held in Ottawa in mid July. The Council is a new independent body organized to develop agricultural economics and sociological research in Canada.

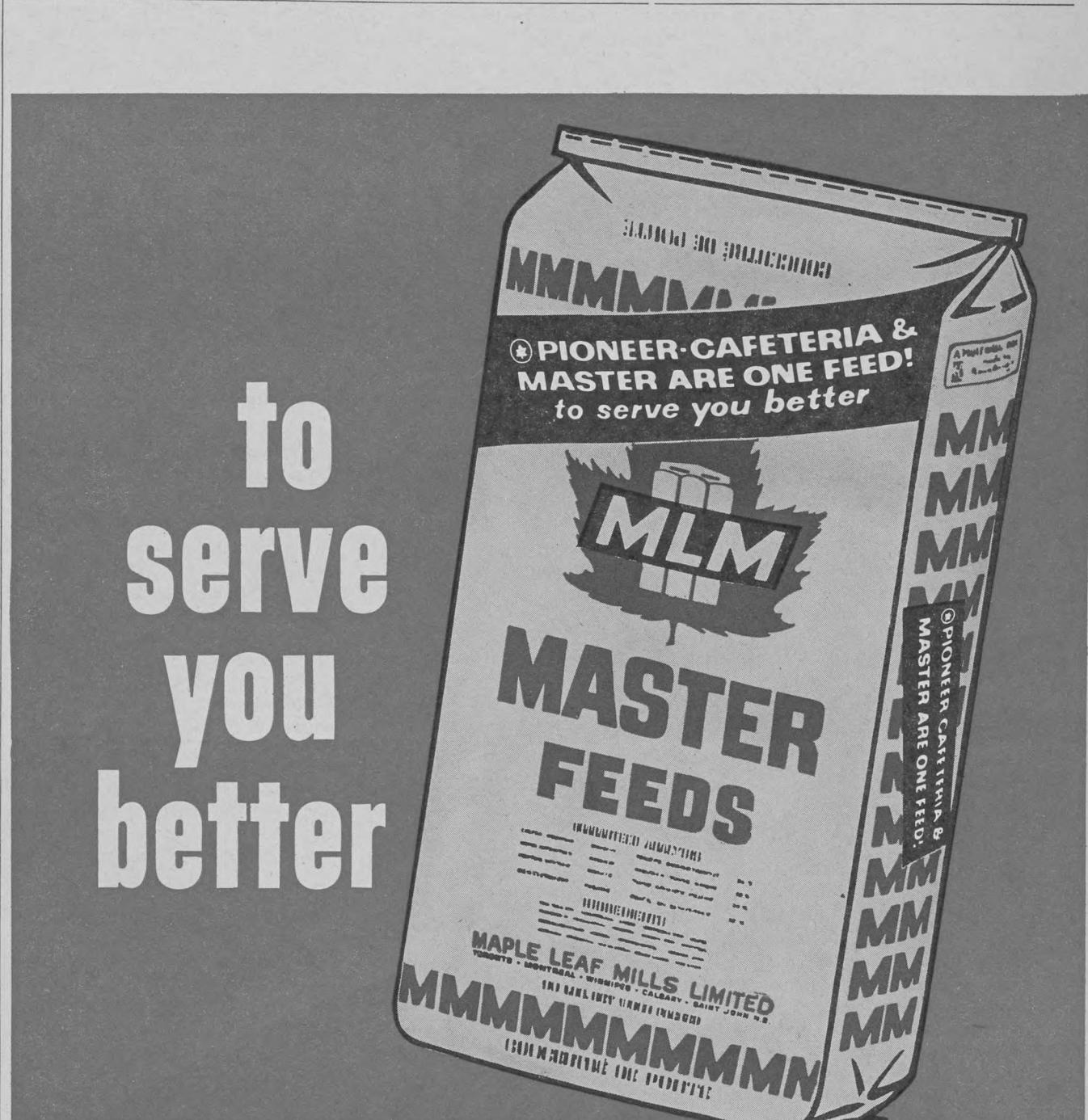
The organization's Provisional Board of Governors met for a full day to elect its officers, discuss a draft constitution and give preliminary consideration to financial and administrative matters, including the

appointment of a Research Directorate.

The Board chose Country Guide Editor, Lorne Hurd, as the Council's first President. Ernest Mercier and Robert Glen from Quebec City and Ottawa, respectively, were named Vice-presidents. Alex Turner of Ottawa was elected to the post of Secretary-Treasurer of the Council. These officers will also serve as the Board's Executive Committee.

Careful study was given by the Board to the Council's constitution, and to arrangements for having the

(Please turn to page 9)



Master and Pioneer-Cafeteria pool their Canada-wide resources

Maple Leaf Mills Limited announce that Pioneer-Cafeteria Feeds Ltd. (their wholly-owned subsidiary) has been combined with the Master Feeds division of the Company, to form one nation-wide organization—a Canadian feed company with resources and experience equal to any.

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Cafeteria. You'll get still better service from the expanded field service organization because duplication of effort will be eliminated. The new combined company has 10 mills strategically located across the country resulting in shorter truck-haul from mill to dealer to farm . . . Result: faster delivery, expanded bulk service and savings to you.

Master Feeds, division of Maple Leaf Mills Limited, Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary.

MASTER FEEDS • IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT!

CANADA P^{*} PACKERS

Annual Report

The 35th year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 28th, 1962.

The following is a summary of the year's operations compared to last year:

	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1961	
Dollar Sales	\$558,476,000	\$544,987,000	Increase 2.5%
Tonnage*	2,851,000,000 lb	2,754,000,000 lb.	Increase 3.5%
Net Profit	\$ 5,072,000	\$ 4,672,000	Increase 8.5%

The tonnage (i.e., pounds of product sold) represents a new high.

Both Dollar Sales and Profit are somewhat lower than in our record year — Fiscal 1960.

*The tonnage figure corresponds to the tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the packinghouse business.

During the year a report on the packinghouse industry was published by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. This report dealt especially with Canada Packers Limited and concluded that our acquisition of Calgary Packers Limited and Wilsil Limited in 1955 substantially reduced competition in the meat packing industry.

We believe that this conclusion is mistaken. Competition in the meat packing industry has never been more intense.

In our economic system, competition is the force which limits profits and provides the principal incentive for innovation and efficiency. The competitive marketplace is an exacting master.

In the packinghouse industry, where profit is a small percentage of sales and the ratio of expenses to profit is unusually high, the competitive marketplace will quickly force losses on an inefficient firm.

Since competition is the regulator of profits and the stimulus to innovation and efficiency, it logically follows that lack of competition will show up in:

- (1) excessive profits
- or
- (2) an inefficient industry.

Is there any sign of these symptoms in the Canadian packinghouse industry?

- (1) The efficiency of the industry cannot be measured exactly, but all available evidence indicates that it compares very favourably with the packinghouse industry anywhere in the world. A specific indication is that many Canadian firms have been able to prosper and grow in competition with the Canadian subsidiary of the largest American meat packer which operates across Canada and has available to it all of the know-how, resources and research of its American parent.
- (2) There are no profit statistics available for the meat packing industry alone. The Department of National Revenue statistics include the business of many firms in the industry in other lines, such as: shortening, margarine, fertilizer, feeds, etc. However, these figures (including these other businesses) show that for the ten years between 1950 and 1959 the industry's percentage of profit on capital plus surplus was less than the average for all Canadian manufacturing industries.

Canada Packers has published from time to time certain figures about the part of its business which is based on livestock products. (See, for example, our annual reports from fiscal 1955 to fiscal 1959 and others.)

During this year we released somewhat more complete figures on the meat section of our business than had been published before. I believe that these figures will interest our Shareholders and they are repeated here.

All of the figures shown are yearly averages for the past ten years and apply to the section of our business concerned with all products derived from livestock.

Average yearly payments to Canadian livestock producers	\$214,000,000
Average yearly sales value of products derived from livestock	\$269,000,000
Average yearly expenses, including wages, salaries and all other expenses	\$ 51,500,000
Average yearly net profit before income tax	\$ 3,500,000
Income tax	\$ 1,800,000
Average yearly profit after tax	\$ 1,700,000

or about 1/5¢ per pound of product sold.

Because of the special interest in this subject this year, we have decided to publish here a Profit and Loss Statement for the year under review, of our operations on all products derived from livestock. It is as follows:

Value of Sales	\$316,300,000
Cost of Livestock	\$248,400,000
Cost of Materials and Packages	12,600,000
Expenses	52,000,000
	\$313,000,000
Profit before Taxes	\$ 3,300,000
Income Taxes	1,800,000
Profit from operations	\$ 1,500,000

This profit represents a little less than 1/6¢ per lb. of product sold. This is less than the average profit per pound for the last ten years.

Approximately 36% of the total assets listed on our Balance Sheet are employed in the part of our business concerned with livestock products (i.e., the part to which the above Profit and Loss Statement applies.)

Canada Packers is certainly one of the most successful companies in the packinghouse industry. These are our figures for the portion of our business concerned with all products derived from livestock. We do not believe that they indicate any lack of competition.

Objective evidence of lack of competition cannot be found by examining the efficiency or the profit picture of the Canadian packinghouse industry. The experience of every firm is that the industry is intensely competitive.

The composition of the Canadian packinghouse industry has a bearing on the assessment of the degree of competition. We estimate that Canada Packers does about 28% of the Canadian commercial meat business. There are 39 Federally-inspected packing firms in Canada, operating 68 plants. All of these inspected plants are of substantial size. As well as these plants, there is a host of uninspected plants, — more than 2,000 altogether. Most of these uninspected plants are small but some are quite substantial. All of them provide effective competition in their own area.

None of the foregoing should be construed as a complaint about the competitive nature of the packinghouse business. We believe that the competitive marketplace is the most powerful stimulus to efficiency and the most accurate and sensitive regulator of resources and effort that has yet been devised.

The judgments and actions of many people in competition on the marketplace form a highly sensitive and accurate self-correcting system, which we believe arrives at more logical and equitable decisions than can be made by any concentration of decision-making power. We agree that certain limits must be set to prevent injustice, but within these limits no economic system as complicated as the food industry is yet well enough understood so that decisions arrived at by deductive reasoning can be made with anything like the accuracy or sensitivity which is provided by the test of the marketplace.

The public interest is still best served by the competitive system.

It is sometimes popular to suggest that competition is an unworthy process. It is sometimes said that competition is "the law of the jungle". The fact is that competition is one of the most powerful stimuli in most fields of human endeavour. Indeed, it is the stimulus of competition which is chiefly responsible for bringing man out of the jungle.

Those who decry the competitive price system should take care that they understand its sensitivity and accuracy in stimulating and regulating commercial endeavour. They should also take care that they have an effective substitute which will stimulate human effort and regulate imperfectly understood economic affairs before they recommend that the competitive system be discarded.

Hog marketings during the calendar year 1961 were lower for the second consecutive year, —

(Continued on facing page)

CANADA PACKERS ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from preceding page)

1959 - 8,568,217 hogs
1960 - 6,764,196 hogs
- decrease 21.1%
1961 - 6,448,956 hogs
- decrease 4.7%

However, the downward trend ended in mid-year, with increased marketings during the second half of the year,-

January to June - 3,155,436 hogs
- decrease 16.0%
July to December - 3,293,520 hogs
- increase 9.5%

Marketings have continued to exceed those of the previous year during the first five months of 1962 and this trend would probably have continued for at least another year had it not been for drought conditions and the resultant poor grain crop in Western Canada last year.

As a result of greatly reduced feed grain supplies, hog production has been curtailed and marketings from June to September will probably only equal those of last year. After September all forecasts show a decrease from the previous year.

This year's grain crop prospects are now encouraging and will probably result in increased hog breedings. Marketings will not reflect this increase significantly before the early Fall of 1963.

Pork operations have not been satisfactory during the year just closed. The industry seems to have been reluctant to curtail plant operations that were geared to process almost 33% more hogs marketed two years ago. However, now that hog marketings have settled at a lower level, trading should be more stable in the year ahead.

Hog producers should be congratulated on again improving the quality of Canadian pork. During the year, 32.7% of the carcasses graded 'A'—a record high percentage.

The inspected slaughter of cattle in Canada during 1961 exceeded two million head (2,041,473 head) for the first time.

The Canadian cattle and calf population as at December, 1961, totalled 11,111,000 head—an increase of 2% over the previous year and a record population for Canada. The number of cows on farms continues to increase, suggesting that our cattle industry will continue to grow for the next few years.

The Directors report with pleasure that employee relations throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. On behalf of the Shareholders, they extend cordial thanks to all employees.

W. F. McLEAN,
President,

Toronto, June 22nd, 1962.

Copies of this Report may be secured on request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

What's Happening

(Continued from page 7)

body incorporated. The draft constitution calls for the Board of Governors to be appointed by federal and provincial governments, farm organizations, co-operatives, other business firms and universities. The Board is to be responsible for overall direction of the Council's activities, and especially for the continuation of financial support and the organization of the Research Directorate. It will be, in turn, the 9-man Research Directorate which will be charged with the main responsibility for the active direction of the research program, under the administration of a staff-appointed Director of Research.

Those who comprise the Board, and the principals whom they represent, are as follows: Provincial government representatives — British Columbia-Alberta, R. M. Putnam; Saskatchewan-Manitoba, L. W. J. Hurd; Ontario, D. N. Huntley; Quebec, Ernest Mercier; Atlantic Provinces, S. F. S. Wood; Agribusiness — J. W. Clarke, Winnipeg; J. M. Appleton, Peterborough; National Farmers' Union—A. P. Gleave; Canadian Federation of Agriculture — H. H. Hannam; Co-operative Union of Can.—R. S. Staples; Canada Dept. of Agriculture—R. Glen, S. B. Williams and A. H. Turner. ✓

DFC BOARD WANTS NEW SET-ASIDE PROGRAM

Dairy Farmers of Canada has taken a giant step toward arresting the declining per capita consumption of dairy foods. Last month, the directors of this body endorsed the principle of a year-round advertising collection with an objective of one per cent of the payments farmers receive for milk and cream.

A system of regional producer committees, with a national executive comprised of regional representatives, was included in the plan which would create a new promotional organization to be known as the Dairy Foods Service Bureau.

Directors will now report their decision to the regional dairy groups to obtain universal support. ✓

NEW PRICE SUPPORTS ANNOUNCED

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has announced price supports for the 1962-63 year for a number of crops. Ontario winter wheat is to be supported at \$1.39 per bu. on track for No. 2 Canada Eastern Grade, or better quality. This is 86 per cent of the 10-year average base price of \$1.62 per bu. Sunflower seed will receive a support at the level of \$4.22 per lb. from August 1 of this year for No. 1 Grade, 10 per cent moisture, basis delivery at the crushing plant. Ontario-grown soybeans will be supported at \$2.14 per bu. for Canada No. 2 Grade or better, 14 per cent moisture, delivered at elevators in Ontario. Honey price support will remain at 13.5 cents per lb.—the same level as for the last 2 years. ✓

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

BUTTER PROBLEM shows no signs of easing. Output so far this season is well ahead of last year, while consumers do not appear to be responding significantly to lower prices.

NEW FLAXSEED CROP promises to be about the same as last year's small output and carryover stocks will be less. U.S. crop will not be substantial enough to take up the slack. This adds up to a tight supply situation but demand will be tempered by good supplies of substitute oils.

OAT SUPPLIES will be ample to meet our normal feed requirements with a little to spare in the bins when next summer rolls around. Export markets will be hard to find but we won't have particular need for them.

NEW BARLEY CROP will provide for home use but will not be sufficient to carry out a large export program. Storage stocks, which were quite adequate a year ago, were down to minimum levels this August 1.

HOG PRICES probably hit their summer peak in mid-July but will decline only slightly during the fall. Price outlook was strengthened when 5 per cent tax was imposed on pork imports and by the smaller than expected spring pig crop in the U.S.

LAMB PRICES will weaken with the rise in weekly slaughter until October. Market early to avoid lowest prices and packer discounts on heavyweight lambs.

U.S. CORN PRICES have remained exceptionally low this summer and would be exerting strong downward pressure on our feed grain prices but for the devalued dollar and surcharge. Mid-season corn crop prospects in U.S. were good and prices will likely remain low.

FEEDER CATTLE PRICES were \$6-7 above last year's at mid-July. Potential marketings during late summer and fall appear sufficient to hold the line at about this level.

EGG MARKETS should improve steadily this fall. The 11 per cent reduction in spring hatch indicates higher prices will be sustained into 1963.

WHEAT SUPPLIES will not only fill market requirements for the coming season but may add a considerable amount to carry-over stocks. In fact, early season indications are for the third or fourth largest crop on record.

HIGHER BEEF PRICES have cut retail sales of this product but not drastically. In early July, retailers were paying 30 per cent more for good and choice brand beef and selling 20 per cent less than a year ago.

TEST-TRY

the big new Fuel Economy Comfort King

CASE 930

BIG ALL-NEW 40-IMPERIAL GALLON FUEL TANK GOES 15 HOURS AT A STRETCH.

Top up the 930's rear-mounted 40 gallon tank and get set for the day. Here's the capacity you, the big farmer, have been waiting for . . . 15 hours of non-stop lugging power. There's no time wasted on refuelling trips with the 930 . . . it works full-time, earns full-time. And Case backs up this economical power with engineering that keeps operating simple, maintenance at a minimum.

The new 930 Fuel Economy King is available in both diesel (illustrated) and LP-gas models.

Get more for your fuel dollar **more** for your labour dollar with the new Case 6-plow 930.

- **Exclusive Powrcel Combustion Gives You Fast Diesel Starting.**
- **6 point Filter Fuel Protection Avoids Costly Injector Overhauls.**
- **7 Main Bearings — Crankshaft Insures Longer Engine Life.**

**ALL-NEW COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
"CUSHIONS" YOUR RIDE, LESSENS THE STRAIN.**

The new seat on the 930 gives you a smoother ride because it is located ahead of the rear axle. Whether you're short or tall, lean or beefy — the seat adjusts to you like a glove — gives you easy-chair comfort. It's a blessing to both bottom and spine — as you'll appreciate at day's end. When you want to stand, the seat flips up and back, well clear of your legs . . . gives you room to stretch.

The big, roomy, uncluttered platform puts you high above the dust zone . . . gives you "control tower" visibility and a distinct new feeling of 6-plow tractor command.

Test-try the Case 930 for economy, power and comfort at your Case Dealers NOW.



TEST-TRY

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All you do is test drive the 930 or any other new Case tractor. 23 of your neighbors will do the same . . . and one of you will be the lucky winner of the TV in YOUR Case Dealer's "Mystery Operator" Program. No obligation to buy . . . no strings attached. Call your participating Case dealer NOW and tell him you're a candidate. He's ready to demonstrate!

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A group of Brant County hogmen have set their sights on lean hogs, and despite rations that are high in wheat and corn, are getting 60 per cent or more A grade carcasses

"A" Carcasses Pay!

by DON BARON

Field Editor

LOYD HUNTER shipped 107 hogs to market in 1960 and only 32 per cent of them graded A. But it was his last year for poor hog grades. With A carcasses worth about \$4.50 more than B's, and \$7.50 more than C's, Hunter had already made a decision—fat hogs were costing him money. He was going to produce fewer of them. He did too! By 1961, he had 71 per cent A's.

Barney Pritchard is another who faced up to the over-fat hog problem. The manager of Hidden Springs Farm, near Brantford, he was selling about 300 market hogs a year in 1959 and 1960, and only 25 to 30 per cent of them graded A.

"I was keeping records, and those records jarred me," explained Pritchard. Like Hunter, Pritchard planned a new breeding and feeding program. During the first 3 months of 1962, his efforts paid off. He marketed 74 hogs in that period, and 60 per cent of them graded A.

In fact, few areas in Canada have seen such emphasis placed on hog quality. Spearheading the campaign is Brant County's agricultural representative, Don Graham, a short and cheerful civil servant with a bulldog persistence when he begins a job.

"Two or three years ago," Graham pointed out, "it became apparent that our hog business wasn't going anywhere. Quality was declining. Producers were losing money on fat hogs."

The question was, what could be done? Corn is a popular cash crop in Brant County, yet corn-fed hogs have consistently dismayed packers and

STEPS TO HOG QUALITY

LLOYD HUNTER:

- bought an R.O.P. tested boar;
- used less oats in the starter ration to reduce intestinal irritation;
- restricted feed intake in finishing period.

BARNEY PRITCHARD:

- kept records to check on his percentage of "A" hogs;
- fed high-corn, high-energy, starting rations;

• bulked up finishing rations with corn and cob meal, and oats;

- shipped hogs as they reached 190 lb.

EARL SCOTT:

- fed high-energy (corn and wheat) starting and growing rations;
- used bulky, high-fiber finishing rations (barley and oats);
- added rye, which is cheap and less palatable, to finishing rations to reduce feed intake.

government graders with their thick outer layers of fat.

Graham was unabashed. He called together representatives from the local meat packing firm, the hog producers' association, bankers and businessmen, and anyone else who would be interested, to draw up plans for a quality hog program. He got a list of local hog producers too, and called meetings to discuss modern hog production methods. He brought in specialists in breeding, feeding, housing, and diseases. And to the surprise of many observers, producers got interested. They came to meetings—100 to 200 at a time. They listened, asked questions and learned. Graham himself learned as well. Today, producers like Hunter and Pritchard, and a couple of dozen others too, are performing the impossible. They are using high energy feeds like home-grown corn and wheat, and are marketing 60 per cent or more A grade hogs.

HOW are they doing it? Some of the methods might well be called novel. There is no denying that they are working.

"We used to think that hogs should be started on oats," Graham explained. "Once the pigs were ready for the finishing ration, corn was introduced. But on closer examination, this idea seemed a backward way of doing things. Oats have too much fiber for young pigs. It causes irritation of the intestines. This resulted in some losses, and retarded the growth of the young pigs."

Graham decided that the time when a pig needed a finely ground, high-energy ration was when it was young. He recommended full-feeding the weaner pigs with low-fiber, high-energy rations, including lots of wheat and corn to stimulate fast growth until they reached 125 pounds. One such ration he suggested, included 200 pounds oats, 600 pounds of corn or wheat, and 200 pounds of concentrate, which would have a 15 to 16 per cent protein content.

Once the hog reaches 125 pounds it is time to slow down its growth, so it doesn't become over fat, reasoned Graham. The way to do it, he decided, was to restrict its intake of nutrients during the finishing period. This was the time to cut down on the corn or wheat which provided that high energy, and make more use of oats, which are bulky and high in fiber. For this purpose he recommended a ration of 600 pounds barley, 300 pounds oats, and 100 pounds of concentrate, which would provide 13 to 14 per cent protein. For best results, he advised hogmen to restrict feed intake through such means as hand-feeding.

But most hogmen don't want to be bothered hand-feeding hogs, so he drew up other rations which could be full-fed and still produce quality pigs. They consisted of mixtures such as: 400 pounds barley, 400 pounds oats, 100 pounds bran or alfalfa, and 100 pounds of concentrate. "Pigs won't like this ration as well, so they won't eat as much," Graham noted. "They may take 2 weeks longer reaching market weight, for these high-fiber, low-energy rations slow down growth and promote lean rather than fat. But that's just what we wanted."

"Some men complain about that delay," Graham added, "but it's not as costly as appears at first glance. It only takes about 1 minute of labor per day to look after a pig, and so an extra 14 minutes per pig during the 2 weeks isn't very much."

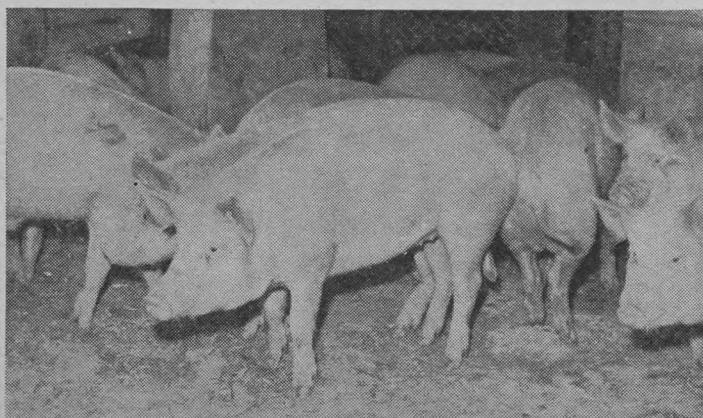
"Furthermore, by using high-energy rations at the start, a hogman will likely gain an extra couple

Barney Pritchard (l.), seen with ag. rep. Don Graham, feeds high-energy starting and growing rations with lots of corn. Finishing rations are bulked up with oats, and ground ear corn with cobs.

Guide photos



As an illustration that corn and hog quality can go hand in hand, these hogs raised by Barney Pritchard not only look lean, but they are yielding 60 per cent grade A carcasses.





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DID SOMEBODY SAY "sifto SALT"?

of weeks, so there should be no net loss of time in growing a hog to market."

EARL SCOTT is one big hog feeder who is following Graham's program with notable success. Scott feeds 500 hogs a year, buying them as weaners. He reduced the intestinal troubles of the weaners he bought — cutting his death losses from 5 per cent to 1 per cent—when he quit feeding oats to them. He increased their rate of growth noticeably too.

Scott is using several interesting ideas in his feeding program. When the weaner pigs first arrive at his place, he slop feeds them for the first couple of weeks to get them off to a fast start. Then, to cut costs, and improve grades, he has begun to add rye to his finishing rations. Why? Rye is the cheapest grain in his area. Tobacco growers produce it as part of their crop rotations. It is one grain that is not highly palatable. The pigs don't relish it. They won't eat as much of the ration, if it includes rye. This slows down their growth, resulting in higher grades. Scott is using 30 per cent rye in his finishing rations.

The program is paying off too. In 1959, Scott had only 37 per cent A grade hogs. Now, he is getting over 60 per cent A's.

Content of those rations is vitally important—as more and more producers are discovering. Yet the temptation to overlook them is strong. Lloyd Hunter explains it this way: "I grind and mix my own rations, following Don Graham's recommendations carefully. But often when I have a binful of wheat or corn on hand, and the ration calls for barley instead, I ask myself 'will it pay me to go out and buy the right grain?' I always do go out and

buy the one required, because I don't want to lose any more government premium for A hogs than I can help. But the temptation to cut corners is still there."

Barney Pritchard is another who uses home-grown feed in his rations, but Pritchard is making liberal use of the high-energy feed, corn, even in the finishing rations — and with remarkable success. He follows Graham's recommendations closely in mixing rations, though, for despite the corn, the program is designed to produce lean hogs.

Here is Pritchard's feeding program. He moves the hogs along fast up to 85 or 90 pounds—using a 60 per cent corn, high-energy ration.



[Guide photo]

Lloyd Hunter boosted quality from 32 per cent A's in 1960 to 73 per cent in 1961 by purchasing an ROP tested boar and making changes in rations.

Then, he begins to add corn cob, as well as the grain, to the ration, to bulk it up and retard the hogs' growth.

By 125 pounds, the pigs are put onto a finishing ration of 600 pounds corn and cob meal, 300 pounds of oats, and 100 pounds of concentrate. It's a low-energy, high-fiber ration, that Graham says will make lean meat.

What about this ground ear corn as a hog feed? It has 8 per cent fiber compared to 12 per cent for oats, and is more palatable. It should be finely ground, though: Graham recommends a 3/16 in. screen.

ONE final question faces Brant County producers. It is common knowledge that meat packers bid higher prices for hogs from districts where quality is known to be high. Packers want lean hogs, not fat ones. Generally speaking, Brant County hogs haven't got a reputation for quality yet. But now that producers who are involved in this quality project are turning out A grade hogs, they are beginning to wonder if their next step will be to offer their hogs for sale as special quality ones.

This presents a problem under the marketing board teletype selling system that is in effect. But since the whole swine industry has a stake in leaner hogs, it's a safe bet that something could be worked out. There's another factor too. In Brant County, hogmen have demonstrated that once they set their minds to something, they aren't easily turned off course.

They Used Outside Help

Brandon district farmers hired consultants to assist in setting up a development plan

by RICHARD COBB

Field Editor

*Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion*

ALMOST all of us must have wondered at some time, with Robert Burns, what we would see if we could step outside ourselves. But, recognizing the impossibility, farmers in the Brandon district of Manitoba have tried the next best thing.

A couple of years ago, they formed an agricultural development association and, for a frank appraisal of what they should be doing or not doing, they invited the Doane Agricultural Service to take a look at farming in the area. The results were published last year in a development program report and a market report running to more than a hundred pages, with charts, tables and maps.

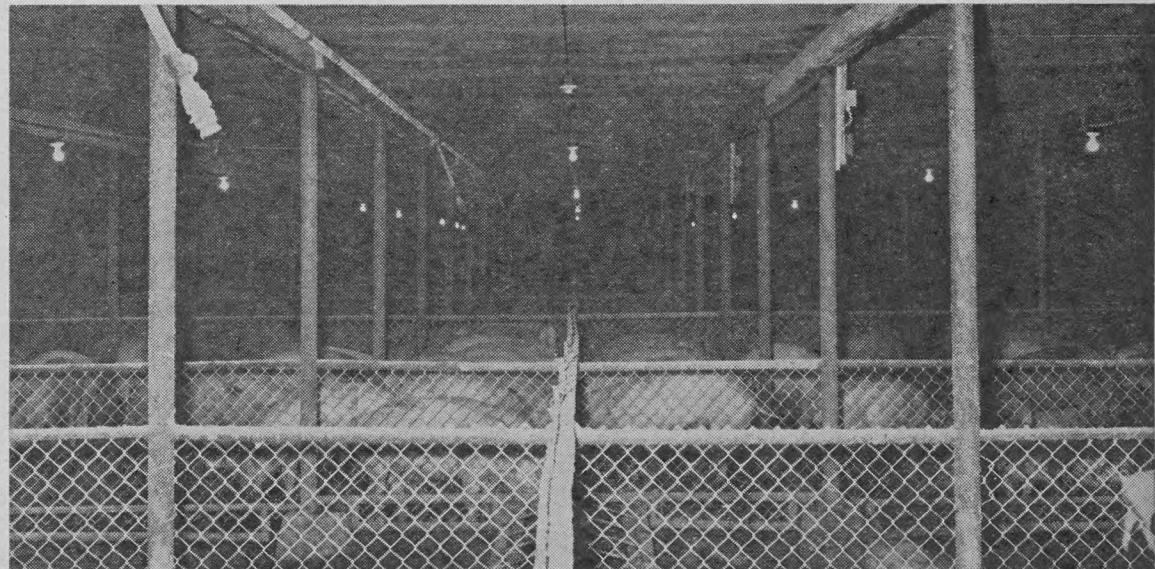
In essence, the Doane organization suggested ways to boost farm income, encourage expansion of farm markets, improve quality of farm products, assist in developing allied agricultural industries, and co-ordinate development in the area.

Their recommendations do not envisage any entirely new products from farms in the Brandon area, but they do assess the potential production. Expanded cattle feeding is regarded as a primary source of prosperity. Multiple farrowing systems are recommended for specialized production of feeder pigs, which would be supplied to commercial hog finishing lots in the district. Quality lambs are suggested as deserving more consideration. It is not recommended that dairying should be expanded, but that existing herds should be made more productive.

Not surprisingly, wheat is recognized as the major cash crop, with emphasis on preferred milling varieties and lower production costs. Barley and oats are second in importance, and it is pointed out that barley gives the higher dollar return. Certified seed production of meadow fescue and crested wheat is recommended, particularly for marginal farms, while brome and alfalfa are still needed in crop rotations and for livestock rations. Flax, rapeseed, dry peas and dry beans are all given the green light, with capital, labor, and type of land as the governing factors. The report also examines markets for these products. This, of course, is only the barest outline of the types of production suggested in the report. And plans are available for individual farms.

Another section deals with the organization itself. The association is divided into 10 commissions specializing in beef, swine, sheep, dairy, grain, special crops, allied agricultural industries, credit, farm planning, and public information. It is suggested that commissions should include representatives of feed companies, packers, other related businesses, credit agencies, and extension workers, where appropriate. Reg Forbes, the Brandon ag. rep., acts as secretary and co-ordinator.

So far, according to Mr. Forbes, progress in implementing the Doane recommendations has



Vercaigne built this hog barn — a modified version of the one Doane suggested. He can now finish 2,500 to 3,000 hogs a year. Feed is brought down a central channel. Gutters drain into a manure lagoon. [Guide photos]

been limited. Firstly, the 1961 drought was not a good time for making changes in farm operations, and it was impossible to run satisfactory crop trials and demonstrations. Following on this, there is a radical change in stocks of grain. Wheat is king again, and oats and barley are in the royal family too. So the time is not ripe for extensive diversion of acreages to other crops, or from crops to livestock.

Nevertheless, the various commissions have been set up, and one line of activity in particular, hog feeding, is gathering momentum.

GEORGE VERCAIGNE of Shilo is an example. He had been feeding hogs since 1960, but changed his operation along lines proposed by Doane. He built a modified version of the barn they suggested, and is now able to finish hogs at a rate of 2,500 to 3,000 a year. He also used the Doane formula for buying feeders at three-quarters of the hog's weight times the selling price for grade A hogs in Winnipeg on the day of purchase. The feeders come from a wide area of western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

What gives Vercaigne a special advantage is his location next to the military camp at Shilo, from which he obtains garbage under contract at low cost. He also buys surplus buttermilk in Brandon.

The garbage is cooked, cooled, and dumped into a pit at one end of the barn. Alfalfa meal is added, and then it is moved by a gutter cleaner into a channel, and travels between pens down the center of the barn, assisted by a double-action hydraulic system. When the garbage is used up, corn is run into the system from an overhead hopper and buttermilk is added.

Pens are sloped toward the center so they can be washed down with a hose, and the liquid drains down the gutters to a manure lagoon. In winter, manure is scraped into the gutters and then washed away.



George Vercaigne, Brandon district farmer, took advantage of the advice offered to revise his hog program.



Garbage is dumped into this outside pit and conveyed by a gutter cleaner to barn. Hopper contains corn for feeding as needed.

The barn has no windows. Ventilation is provided by fans, each on a separate thermostat. A furnace was needed last winter to reduce fogging caused by excessive moisture. Humidity tends to be high because there is no straw bedding, the number of hogs is large, and garbage has a high moisture content.

The entire operation requires only one hired man to help Vercaigne. This type of enterprise, according to Doane, is ideal for farmers with limited labor, but sufficient capital to invest in housing and equipment. The specialist in breeding and supplying feeder pigs needs more labor, but his capital requirements are lower.

The separation of breeding from feeding is part of the new trend in the Brandon area, and it is spreading to other parts of the province. Other developments will certainly follow as the opportunities and needs arise. V

Can Farm People Achieve Unity?

by LORNE HURD

Editor

An independent Commission reports on its study of farm organizations and urges the examination of a new structure to achieve a unified voice for farm people

MANITOBA farmers have struggled for unity within the farm movement and an organization that will meet their multiple and complex needs. Because of the continual failure to find a way to accomplish this end, a new approach to the problem was taken.

In February, 1961, a number of the existing farm organizations in the Province agreed to launch a study, with whatever assistance could be provided by the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Manitoba, devoted to finding a suitable farm organization structure.

A representative Committee, charged with the responsibility of seeing the study completed, appointed a 3-man Commission to take the study on as a research project. Those named to the Manitoba Commission on Farm Organizations were: E. J. Tyler, Dept. of Psychology, Brandon College; and J. C. Gilson and J. M. Nesbitt, from the departments of agricultural economics and dairy science, respectively, University of Manitoba. Last month the Commission brought down its report in draft form. (An edited version is to be made public in September.)

What, specifically, was the Commission asked to do? The terms of reference to which it addressed itself were:

- To review the desirable objectives and functions of commercial and non-commercial farm organizations in relation to the social and economic needs of the farm community.
- To review the history of farm and other organizations in Canada and elsewhere.
- To review and analyze the changing production, processing and marketing patterns of agricultural products and to project the trend into the foreseeable future.
- To appraise the position of business associated with agriculture as it relates to farm organization structure.
- To review the changes in society in terms of the farm community and to relate these changing trends to a farm organization structure.
- To study and advise on the structure of a suitable farm organization in Manitoba, having regard to the need for national representation.

Obviously this was a sizeable assignment, and it is not surprising that the Commission has taken more than a year to complete it. What follows is a summary of the Commission's findings, views and recommendations.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY

After studying in detail the historical background of the conflict and struggle for unity among farm organizations in Manitoba and Western Canada from 1910 to the present, the Commission concluded that the current causes of dissension are similar to those that have plagued farmers for half a century.

"If our theory is valid," the Commission stated, "it is disturbing to think that after 50 years of experience we have still not found the basis for unity among farmers . . ." This led the Commission to think that if lasting unity is to be

achieved, a fundamental change in the structure of farm organizations will have to be sought.

Drawing from its study of the history of the farm movement, the Commission also had these points to make. Farmers have shown they can organize effectively when there is a compelling need. Unfortunately, interest in and the strength of farm organizations has borne a direct relationship to how critical the policy needs of the day have been. Hence, the problems of retaining membership interest and support have been recurring. A very large proportion of the time, effort and money available has had to be spent trying to keep farmers organized. The facts are that farm organizations have experienced serious and continuous financial problems, and have not had the money necessary to do the kind of job farmers wanted them to do.

LESSONS FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Commission, as charged, examined the structure, financing and functions of the major farm organizations in the United States and Great Britain; the Agricultural Institute of Canada and its affiliated societies and professional bodies; the Canadian Manufacturers Assoc.; and the organization problems of the labor union movement in North America. The Commission clearly showed that the problems of organization encountered in the farm sector of society are certainly not unique in all respects. There are parallels in all of the other organizations studied. The Commission thought that there were many lessons to be learned from other organizations. For example, the Commission felt farm organizations should take a leaf out of the book of the manufacturing industries or organized labor when it comes to the research staffs they have available to support the work they are attempting to accomplish on behalf of their members. Other lessons will come to light as the Commission's views are reported.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS

The Commission analyzed the commercial nature of the agricultural industry, and the social environment in which farm organizations exist.

The Commission established that the industrialization of agriculture, brought on by a continuing process of technological innovation and mechanization, has meant that farmers have become more closely bound up with other industries and other sectors of the economy. It pointed out that the agricultural industry today is comprised not only of farm producers, but all those industries which process agricultural products and which supply inputs and services to farmers.

The importance of agriculture in the Canadian economy can be better appreciated when it is realized that 27 per cent of the gross value of all manufactured products were of farm origin as recently as 1958. If this figure included the value of manufactured goods and services supplied to farmers, the Commission estimated it would rise to 35 to 40 per cent. Obviously, a farm organization to serve effectively within an in-

dustry of this size and importance must be well organized, well financed, and be blessed with outstanding leadership.

Turning to the consideration of social trends, the Commission pinpointed those that have major implications for those charged with the operation or development of a farm organization. These trends are worth noting here in brief form.

1. **Growing Interdependence.** Canadian society is moving towards interdependence of national and international activities. Decisions reached by one section of society, with the resulting action, have almost immediate effects on the decisions and resulting action of other groups in the same society. The Commission felt that the modern farm organization must, therefore, be intimately aware of the actions being planned by other segments of society and must be fully conversant with the implications of these actions for the farming community.

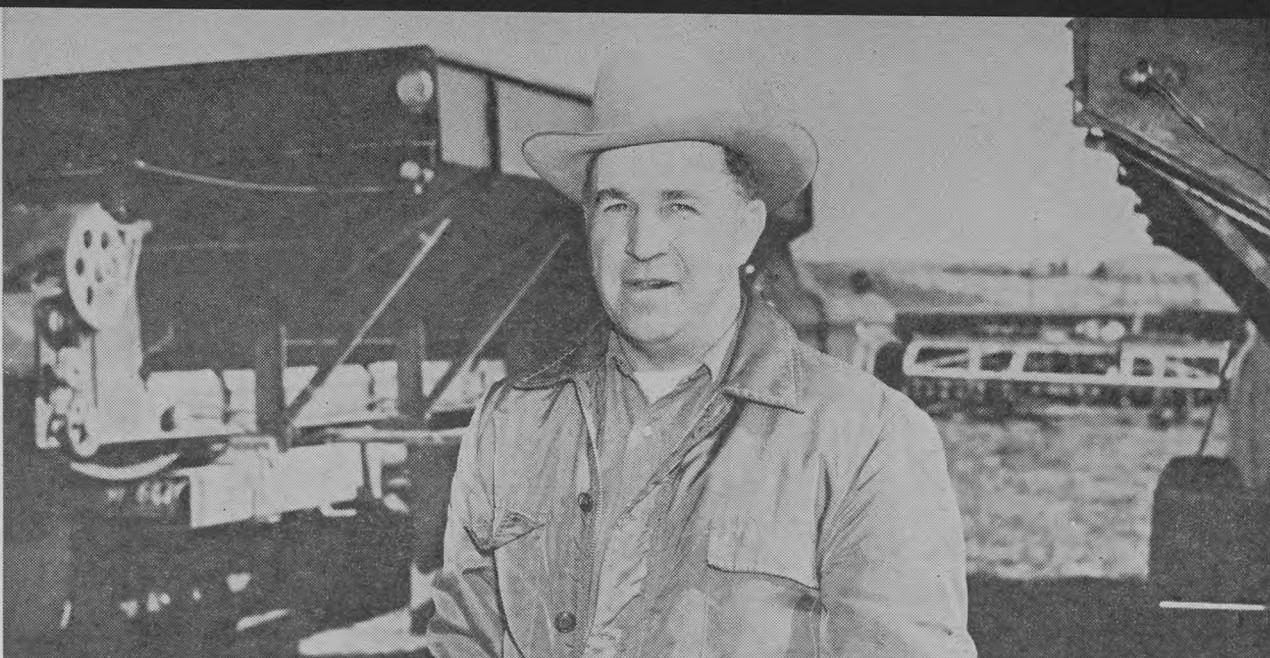
2. **The Organization Era.** There is a trend in society to ever larger units of organization and administration in government, labor, industry, merchandising, as well as in the professions and amongst consumers. To function effectively alongside such organized giants in our society, the Commission warned that farm organizations will require the support of more of their potential members than they have attracted in the past.

3. **More Dependence on Managers.** There is the trend toward the growing significance of the managerial function within organizations. Management of organizations today tends to be entrusted to skilled personnel who are capable, through training and experience, of determining and utilizing a rapidly developing body of knowledge and information. The Commission concluded that whether or not farmers approve of a growing participation of paid managerial help in the functioning of their organizations, it does appear that this is a trend which will require early consideration and application to farm organizations.

4. **Corporate Decision Making.** There is a tendency for organizations in our society to reach inter-organizational decisions on the basis of discussions between managerial units of these organizations. For example, Government decisions relating to agriculture may be developed by the minister of agriculture, assisted and advised by his deputy and technical assistants, in discussion with the president of a major farm group, assisted by his technical advisor. In view of this, farm organizations, to participate effectively in decisions involving inter-organization discussions, will need to develop a managerial pattern capable of sharing in this kind of decision-making.

5. **Population Mobility.** There is the trend toward mobility in the population — for example, the shift of people from rural to urban centers and from farming to other occupations. The Commission believed that this must strongly affect the nature and extent of the population pool from which members for farm organizations may be drawn, as well as their considerations in the fields of education, social services and welfare, as well

(Please turn to page 45)



IGuide photos

E. E. "Butch" O'Donnell says that while he makes out a budget every year, he has never been able to stick to it.

Budgets Have Limitations

Those who raise intertilled crops have trouble budgeting for weeds, insects and the weather

by CLIFF FAULKNER
Field Editor

COMPLETE budgeting—that is, estimating your total farm costs and returns for the coming year—has a valuable by-product. It provides you with something tangible to show your banker when you apply for a loan.

"Yes, it's good for that all right," agrees E. E. (Butch) O'Donnell, Fincastle, Alta., "but in my type of operation that's about all it's good for. Every year I make out a budget, but I've never been able to stick to it yet."

O'Donnell raises sugar beets, carrots and potatoes on a quarter section of irrigated land, as well as grain and hay crops on a section of rented

and dry, or cool and wet, it all has a different effect on farm costs, generally because of the difference in labor requirements. In that year the potato estimate went so far out of line, extra heavy growth was the budget wrecker. Growth was so heavy three men were kept busy tossing the vines aside so the harvester could operate.

"Last year I had to put 60 extra hours of water on the crops," said O'Donnell. "This is more than twice the amount I generally use. It meant I had to pay more for labor to move the pipes."

"Even a sudden hailstorm can throw your budget out because it knocks off the foliage. The quickest way to bring this growth back is to side-dress with nitrogen. We usually keep two or three tons on hand for that purpose. Then there's insects. Some years they're a lot worse than others. Trouble is, it's hard to forecast a thing like that."

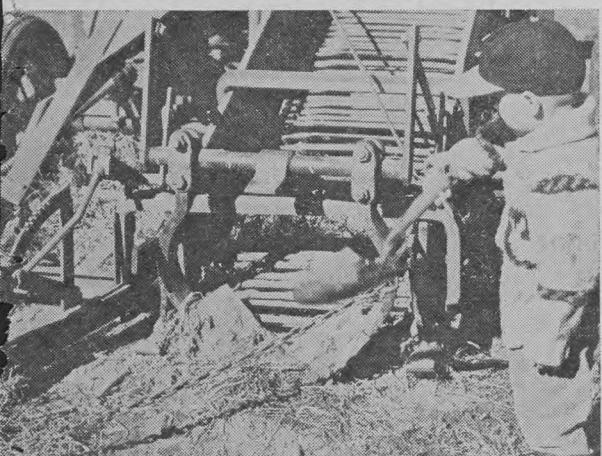
Hot weather, coupled with plenty of moisture, breeds an abundance of weeds. This adds to spraying costs in those crops where sprays can be applied. Some crops have to be hand weeded because no selective weedicides are available for them. In a year of heavy weed growth it's not unusual to hire 20 workers just to pick weeds.

"But, in an average year, two permanent helpers can handle all the work on this place," he stated. "This season I have 10 acres of carrots. I'm not budgeting for any extra help to keep the weeds down in this crop because I'm going to try spraying. The two things that will help specialty crop growers to budget for their operations will be development of selective sprays for all these crops, and increased mechanization. I'm going in for mechanization more and more every year so I can cut labor costs."

Butch O'Donnell makes quite a few machines right on the farm. These include a carrot digger, sprayer and a manure spreader. The digger is actually an old sugar beet harvester. This has been converted for carrots by welding pieces of metal on the lugs to make them thicker, and putting shovels in front to narrow the cut. Just about all machine repairs are also done in his shop.

"A farmer can save about \$3 an hour that way," O'Donnell said, "and get an extra man for \$1 an hour to take his place in the fields."

Asked whether he was going to stop making out an annual budget sheet, Butch shook his head. "It's still a pretty good item to have to show your banker, and it gives you some idea of your costs

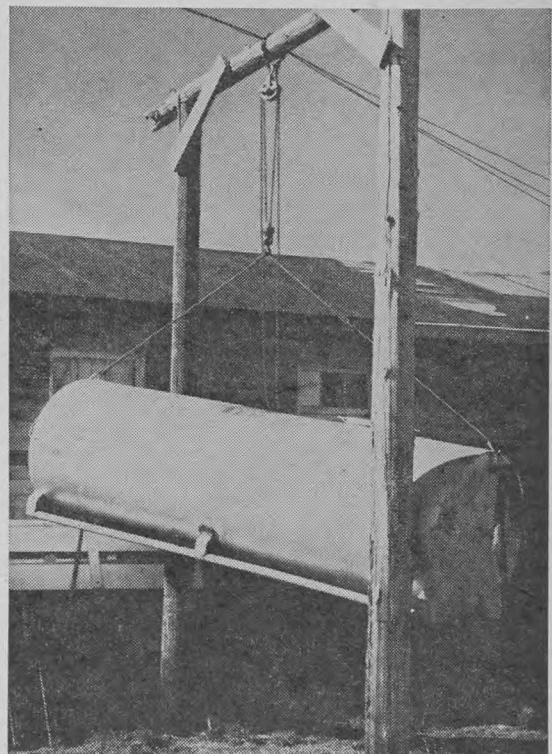


Four-year-old Michael O'Donnell points to old sugar beet harvester converted to carrot digger.

dryland. Each spring he makes out a rough budget showing costs and returns for every product produced in the past year, plus expected costs and returns for the year ahead. In spite of the most careful calculations, both costs and returns have been a long way out.

"For example," said Butch, "one year I figured about \$10,000 would cover all the expenses of my potato crop. As it happened, I was \$5,000 out. What fixed my budget that time was the fact I had to hire nine extra hands instead of the expected three."

The biggest unknown factor in an operation like O'Donnell's is the weather. If the growing season is warm and dry, warm and wet, cool

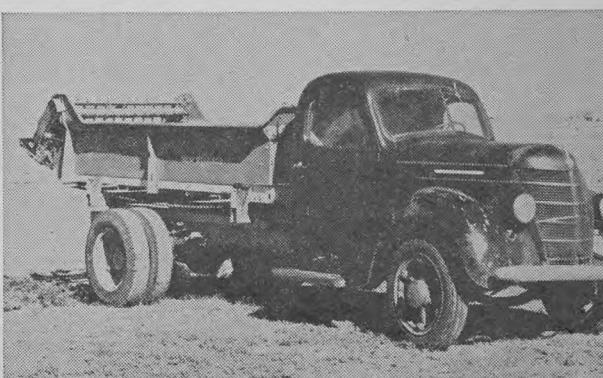


Domestic water for farm is hauled from town in tanks that can be readily hoisted onto a truck.

and returns in an average year. The point to remember is don't make a straitjacket out of it.

"I know some people who write down that they're going to need so many pounds of fertilizer per acre. Then they stick to it, no matter what kind of a year it is."

"I believe in doing what I must do to get the best from each crop, regardless of what I wrote in my budget at the start of the year." V



This manure spreader has become self-propelled by building it onto the chassis of an old truck.



[N. K. Sen Gupta photo]
H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh leaving the University of Montreal where he presided at the Conference opening.

CANADA was a laboratory for an unusual educational experiment from May 13 to June 6—one which should be of real interest to farm people as well as other Canadian citizens. For a period of nearly 4 weeks, some 300 men and women from 34 Commonwealth countries and territories met in this country to study in detail the human consequences of the changing industrial environment.

What made this Conference so unusual? Well, first of all, it was presided over by His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh. It was he who inspired the first such conference held in Great Britain in 1956, and who gave encouragement and support to the Canadians who were present on that occasion when they proposed a similar one be held in Canada this year. In his capacity as President, Prince Philip not only graced the Second Commonwealth Study Conference with his name and presence, but he served actively as mentor, as speaker and discussion participant, and as chairman of the plenary sessions.

The Conference was also unusual in other respects. It was sponsored and governed by a 90-member council, comprised of representatives of Canadian industry and labor, under the distinguished chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., former Governor-General of Canada. Hence, it was entirely a non-governmental affair, blessed with top-flight leadership, and organized and financed exclusively by Canadian business and labor. The fact that Canadian industrial and labor leaders could come together to jointly launch an undertaking of this magnitude and expense, is in itself a tribute to both.

Another unique feature of the Conference was that the members, who were in effect guests of Canadian industry and labor, entered into this educational program as individuals, rather than as spokesmen for their countries or any specific industry or interest group. The Conference was organized so as to permit both management and labor people from the various Commonwealth nations, by studying and living together, to take a broad view of their responsibilities during the process of industrialization, or during the further development of existing industrial communities.

Finally, the Conference, unlike so many others, was not set up to solve any immediate problems here in Canada or elsewhere. Its objective was much more long term. In fact, the Conference did not attempt to formulate or pass resolutions or recommendations. It did, however, consider and record observations and impressions. Its purpose, then, was simply to help some of the people throughout the Commonwealth, who might at some time in the future have the responsibility for planning and developing industrial communities, to exercise that responsibility to the general benefit of mankind.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

At the outset, it was noted that the Conference assumed importance for farm people. It is customary for us all to associate industry with urban

How Industry Affects People

Part I of a report and some impressions of the Duke of Edinburgh's Second Commonwealth Study Conference on the Human Consequences of Industrialization

by LORNE HURD

Guide Editor and Conference Member

communities. But it should be remembered, of course, that as soon as agriculture ceases to be pursued for subsistence, it becomes an industrial operation. Technological innovation and mechanization in agriculture and other sectors of the economy speed up the industrialization process and result in a great many human consequences, as many of our readers can testify.

Two examples of industrial change that were considered by the Conference come to mind. The first is the question of railway branch line abandonment and its related problems. A second is the shift in functions of trading centers in rural areas. Both these have been brought about to a major degree by technological changes in the transportation industry, over which the rural and towns' people most affected have no control. What plans can be made to ease the adjustment process that inevitably follows such changes? Or do we ignore the human consequences that change brings? Obviously, farm people have a stake in these and a great many other issues that arise out of the industrialization process.

From another standpoint, industrialization of agriculture itself creates far-reaching effects in other segments of society. A nation can be wealthy only if it requires relatively few of its human resources for producing food and shelter. It is only as agriculture becomes more highly productive, that labor can be freed to use elsewhere in the economy to produce other goods and services that characterize the more advanced nations. Hence, farm people are concerned not

only with what happens in their own industrial environment, but should also be concerned with the urban community generally, because it is in the urban community where more and more of the members of their families go to live and work as industrialization proceeds.

Thus it can be seen that farm people are very much a part of industrialization, and are often among the first to feel its effects.

STUDY TOPICS

Obviously, the human consequences of industrialization covers a very wide range of subjects indeed. In order to give focus and point to this theme in the time available, it was necessary to break it down into a number of meaningful topics.

The Conference gave about equal emphasis to three aspects of the theme:

First, the consequences of industrialization as they affect various groups of individuals — older workers, families, youth and the immigrant or minority group.

Second, the consequences of industrialization as they affect the local community in which these individuals live. Here Conference members examined community planning and housing, leisure activity and recreation, education, civic welfare and participation.

Finally, the theme embraced the consequences of industrialization as they touch upon the national or regional community. This included such topics as the role of organized labor in the



[Graphic Industries photo]
One of the typical groups that served as an administrative and working unit throughout Conference. Members from the various countries (l. to r.): FRONT ROW, F. Beachill, England; N. T. Gilmour, Northern Rhodesia; R. T. Gray, Australia; G. Hayford, Ghana. BACK ROW, E. Leacock, Barbados; J. T. Lang, Scotland; N. K. Sen Gupta, India; Lorne Hurd, *Group Chairman*, Canada; P. J. Muinde, Kenya; G. R. McMeekin, Canada; Jessie Heggie, *Group Secretary*, Canada; R. Bedard, Canada; Mary Swan, England; J. Metail, Canada; D. S. Woodman, Fiji Islands. Missing when picture taken, N. J. Clarke, New Zealand.



A Conference group getting off the plane at Toronto on its way to a week-long study tour of an industrial community in central Ontario. The consequences of technological change in the transportation industry was one of the study topics.



Members waiting for buses to pick them up at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. The program at Saskatoon was devoted to a consideration of the impact of industrialization upon a basically agricultural region. Conference members also had a chance to spend most of a day with a farm family.

Conference Members Questioned . . .

changing industrial environment; the consequences of technological changes in the transportation industry; the community aspects of the impact of industrialization upon a basically agricultural region; and, the relative significance of oil and gas development upon a region.

FIVE-STAGE PROGRAM

Now, you will wonder how in the world did Conference members begin to cover so many subjects in the relatively short space of 25 days, and manage to travel the length and breadth of Canada into the bargain. What briefly were the techniques of organization and programming that permitted reasonably adequate probing into so many fields of interest?

Essentially the program was designed to have five stages. The first stage was completed before the Conference started. Working and background papers on the main aspects of the theme were prepared and sent in advance to members for study. Then during the opening days, or stage two, held in Montreal and Ottawa, a short series of major addresses was presented and a number of study periods held. These were meant to clarify the spirit and intention of the Conference, to set the discussion and inquiries into a Commonwealth and Canadian context, and to learn of the role of the Federal Government in relation to the Conference theme.

The third stage was a study tour period when, for a full week, the Conference dispersed by airplanes and buses in 20 groups of 15 members. Each group visited a distinctly different industrial community or region in Eastern Canada, covering an area from Newfoundland to Sault Ste. Marie. Each group followed a program of visits to institutions, industries, labor unions and private homes, as well as a tour of the community as a whole. These visits and tours, which were carefully planned in advance, were related directly to theme topics outlined above. Through a process of listening, observing, questioning and comparing notes, and through discussions with citizens of the communities in their own homes, members were able to learn a great deal about the human consequences of industrialization in the region to which they gave special attention.

The fourth stage was given over in the main to collective study of the topics that touched upon the national or regional community. Following the group study projects, the whole Conference reconvened in Toronto. After a look at the human consequences of the rapid expansion of this large industrial community, and an informative introduction to Canada's transportation problems, the Conference moved west on special trains to complete this stage of the inquiry. The trains stopped by day to permit more study, and traveled by night to the next destination. Program stopovers were held at Schreiber and Hornepayne in northern Ontario, and at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Edmonton in the Prairie Provinces.

The final stage of the Conference was reached

when the trains pulled into Vancouver. It should be explained that the 20 study groups were formed in Montreal at the very beginning of the Conference, and remained a basic administrative and working unit throughout. In Vancouver, time was given over to the groups to complete and present their individual community study reports. All of the 20 groups then sent delegates to each of four Commissions on the older worker, youth, the family and the minority group. By exchanging observations and views on these topics in the Commissions, Conference members were able to consolidate and record their findings and reflections on this aspect of the program theme. Commission reports were then presented to the closing Conference plenary session so that all members could benefit from the summing up before departing for home.

This section would be incomplete without a brief reference to the organizing genius of the Conference staff under the leadership of the Executive Director, Gordon Hawkins. From beginning to end the Conference moved like clockwork. Each stage of the program served a useful purpose and all stages fell into a logical and meaningful sequence. Without the careful organization and planning of the program, and particularly the preparation members were given in Montreal for their community study projects and tour across Canada, they would not have been able to gain anything like as much from the study as has been the case. Certainly a large measure of the credit for the success of the Conference must go to Mr. Hawkins and his hard-working and able colleagues.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

In the space remaining it is not possible to even begin to record all the impressions and observations one picks up on a study program of this kind. My objective in these closing paragraphs is to share with you a few of the general thoughts I carried away with me. A more detailed set of observations on the specific topics studied by the Conference will follow in a later issue.

To me it was a most encouraging and significant development to have Canadian industry and labor—usually considered to be on opposite sides of most issues—working together to sponsor and plan a serious study of the human consequences of industrialization, not only for the benefit of Canada, but other Commonwealth countries as well. Their joint action may not have many immediately tangible results, but it is sure to pay dividends as time passes. Moreover, it might well be a major step toward more such undertakings of this and other kinds, both at home and abroad.

As Prince Philip pointed out "people engaged in industry can learn a great deal from each other, not just in a narrow technical sense, but in the broad conception of industrial communities." He went on to say later that "it is obviously impossible to correct past mistakes overnight, but it is possible to prevent the worst of well-known prob-

(Please turn to page 18)

CIVIC LEADERS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS



Civic leaders and citizens meet group members on their arrival at a small industrial town.

LABOR UNIONS



Group members leaving a union office where its officers were questioned on union activities.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT



Management personnel of an industrial firm say good-bye to group members after their plant visit.

How Industry Affects People

(Continued from page 17)

lems from arising over and over again in the future." These observations are well worth remembering, both from a Canadian and Commonwealth point of view.

As the Conference bore witness, there are many examples in Canada of successes and failures in meeting the adjustments which industrialization makes necessary. Exposing people in industry, with authority or prospects of authority, to both the good and the bad developments in our society cannot fail to increase their understanding of the problems. But even more important, it can increase their desire to do something constructive about them, and to sharpen their insights into what ought and ought not to be done. I am confident the 75 Canadians from both management and labor ranks, who were members of the Conference, to say nothing of their colleagues from other countries, are now in a much better position to meet their responsibilities to their fellow man in the communities they come from than they were before the Conference.

But I dare say the Conference members weren't the only ones who became more conscious of their responsibilities. Literally thousands of Canadians from every walk of life were drawn into the Conference program as it moved across the coun-

try. Whether they were management people in industries, labor union leaders or members, civic politicians or town planners, teachers or professors, or just private citizens in scores of communities from Newfoundland to British Columbia, all, in their own way, were touched by their contact with Conference members. These Canadians were plied with questions which they were never asked before about their work, their aspirations, their habits and their communities. In some cases their industries, unions and local governments were turned upside down and inside out as Conference members attempted to learn what the human consequences of their activities really were. They were forced to think about new approaches to some problems, and to face up to others they had thought might go away if ignored. Yes, I think, the Canadian community, as well, gained from its exposure to the scrutiny of the Conference members.

What about these Conference members? They came, as you know, from the ranks of management and labor the Commonwealth over. They ranged in age from 25 to 45 years. They were hand picked as people who, 5 to 10 years from now, are likely to be in positions of senior responsibility in their companies and unions. In some instances they had

already achieved this status. I did not, of course, get to know them all well, but I was impressed with the calibre and performance of those with whom I became most closely associated.

On the whole they came with serious intentions to make the most of the opportunity the Conference afforded, and they applied themselves diligently to the task anywhere from 12 to 16 hours a day. They were intelligent, astute, resourceful and articulate. It took more than a smooth, slippery manager or a fast-talking labor leader to sidetrack them from establishing the facts on some major point at issue. In fact, as the private group-discussions revealed, they readily saw through any false fronts or illogical positions thrown in their path. I was proud to be one of them, and to have the privilege of making new friends from so many countries around the world.

This leads me automatically to yet another observation. The Commonwealth, I am sure, has taken on a more meaningful significance for most of those who participated in this great event. The Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, spoke of this possibility at the opening sessions of the Conference. He said, in part, and I quote:

"It seems to me that this Conference is an example of an act of will, of a decision to stay in touch with one another, to trust one another, to

work together as a community. I believe the Commonwealth is an association which is moving toward fuller agreement on the few great moral issues that really matter.

"... This Conference brings home to us its nature and genius. It would, I think, be quite impossible to assemble representatives of 34 countries and territories whose relations were those of foreign states, in a gathering as intimate and as informal as this one. Our membership in the Commonwealth makes it possible. Our Conference will, I have no doubt, achieve its primary purpose, but it will do something else as well. It will help to bring Commonwealth countries closer together. It will help to strengthen those bonds of friendship among us which Edmund Burke described in a familiar phrase as 'light as air but strong as links of iron'."

Mr. Massey's shrewd predictions came true. I was amazed at how quickly the members from other countries seemed to be at home in Canada, and how the feeling of kinship and fellowship developed in the study groups and later in the Conference membership as a whole. I am confident that lifelong friendships resulted from this meeting, and a strong sense of belonging to a unique fraternity of nations arose. This bodes well for the role the Commonwealth has to perform for its own members and in the councils of the nations.

Through Field and Wood

No. 47

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

But Not Good-By

With this story of the marten, the current series of "Through Field and Wood" ends. But such has been the enthusiasm among our readers for Clarence Tillenius's wildlife sketches and yarns that this gifted Canadian artist's long association with The Country Guide will continue. Plans are being made to publish longer illustrated articles on wildlife themes which will enable him to treat his subjects more fully, but not on a monthly basis.

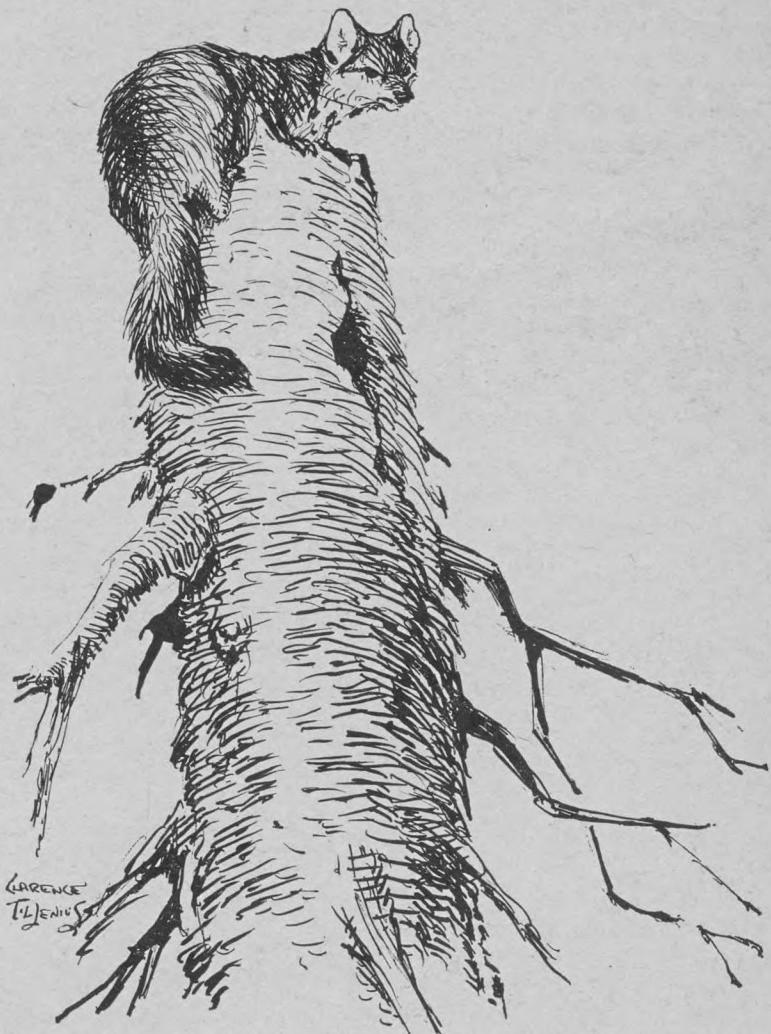
Tillenius, who is on a European tour at present, prepared the marten sketch and story there, and added this footnote: "The inhabitants of Paris can seldom have had such a hearty chuckle as when they heard my French—and finally realized that it *was* French." So speaking in French, it's *au revoir* to Clarence Tillenius for a short while, but certainly not good-by.

ON an avalanche track down the forested slope, ground squirrels dash back and forth through the grass, appearing and disappearing in the shadows cast by the forest giants bordering the slide. Trills and squeaks echo shrilly as the carefree rodents scurry and frolic among the grass stems.

From the fir branches far above a gleam of cream and brown shows momentarily. A sharp cunning face peers down. A sudden flash of brown from the forest edge is followed a split second later by a piercing

terror-stricken shriek from the grass. A plume of dust rises where two struggling bodies thrash frantically about and then subside.

The next instant the brown shape flashes back into the forest, bearing the limp body of one of the unwary frolicking ground squirrels. Absolute stillness reigns on the grassy slope, for now that the dreaded marten has found them, the squirrels know their lives are forfeit wherever he comes upon them. Neither cunning nor speed can avail them against the marten, who runs down and captures

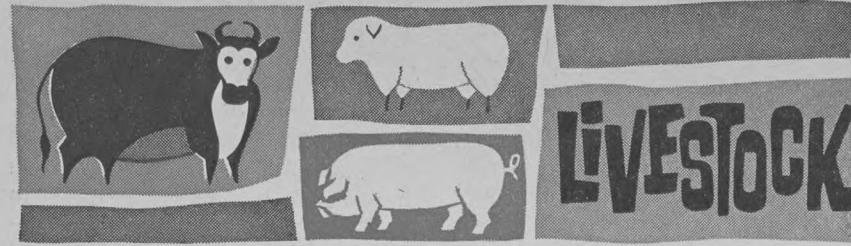


with ease the swift red squirrel in dizzying chase through the tree tops.

Wherever heavy evergreen forest grows, the marten is found; graceful, sinuous, furred in rich brown of a sometimes purplish sheen, and with bushy black-brown tail. The marten's distinctive face with cream colored ears and orange throat patch,

once glimpsed among the dark evergreen boughs, will not be forgotten.

Where he is found, trappers pursue relentlessly for the rich fur: but, as long as the great conifer forests remain, the marten will probably be found in them. They are his home. They suit him and he suits them.



Warbles Almost Wiped Out

A SUCCESSFUL test in warble control appears to have resulted from isolating a herd of 1,000 cattle for 5 years in the Chilcotin-Cariboo range area of B.C. A report from C. L. Neilson and G. B. Rich states that the number of cattle grubs in the herd has been greatly reduced by treatments with systemic insecticides.

The herd was treated with Trolene boluses during the early winter from 1957 to 1961, and with pour-on Ruelene in 1961. Each year, 30 to 50 cattle were left untreated and the grubs were squeezed out of their backs during late winter and destroyed. This gave an indication of the number of grubs that would have occurred if the herd was without treatment that year.

From 1958 to 1962, the number of grubs per animal in the small untreated group averaged 30.2, 14.5, 1.6, 2.0, and 2.7. The averages during the same years for treated animals were 6.9, 1.6, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.2.

The decrease in grubs, and consequently in warble flies, made the herd noticeably easier to manage during the fly season. The condition of the herd was also improved greatly, possibly in part because of warble control. Special treatments for louse control became unnecessary, suggesting that systemic treatments gave some relief from this pest too.

It is not known why the grubs did not decrease after the third year. Possibly the flies can travel farther than expected, or there were enough unaffected or resistant grubs within the herd to keep the species from being eliminated.

Look into Sow's History

CHOOSE sows that come from large and uniform litters that were also heavy at weaning, advises Gunther Rahnefeld of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. He says that it pays to study records of performance for a number of years in order to select a sow that has inherited the ability to produce large litters, to make efficient gains, and to grow fast.

As well as good inheritance, a sow needs good health to produce strong pigs. Proper feeding will also influence her litters.

Rahnefeld points out that the average breeder loses one-third of the pigs farrowed before they are weaned, and saves only 7 pigs per sow. But elite breeders save 9 pigs per sow. There is sufficient evidence to show that proper feeding of sows during gestation has an influence on

the size and vigor of pigs at birth. The bigger they are at birth, the greater the weight at weaning and the higher the percentage saved.

Gilts and sows should be thrifty but not too fat at breeding time. For 2 or 3 weeks before breeding, give them a good ration and enable them to gain weight. This results in what is known as "flushing," and it means larger litters are started.

Ewe Care Before Breeding

TIME spent on the flock of breeding ewes in the fall can decide the size of the lamb crop next year, according to E. N. Needham of the Ontario Agricultural College.

He suggests that sheepmen put their ewes on poor pasture for a few days after lambs are weaned, so that the milk flow is reduced. Check the ewes frequently and strip them out by hand if necessary.

Cull the flock before rebreeding the ewes. Sell off ewes that are poor milkers, poor mothers, non-breeders, and have bad udders or broken mouths. Needham also cautions against breeding ewe lambs unless they weigh at least 110 lb.

About 3 weeks before breeding, put the ewes on good pasture—flush-

ing stimulates production of more ova by the ewe. The results are 20 to 30 per cent more lambs and also more uniform lambs. Flushing is more effective if ewes are a little thin. Over-fat ewes can present serious breeding problems. Good aftermath pasture or rape, or a combination of both, give the best flushing results, says Needham.

Poison Danger

MAKE sure that cattle don't have access to potato top killers. When potato tops are being sprayed during August and September, all fences should be secure and no drift of the spray material should be allowed on adjoining pasture or other crops.



Soon he'll be on his own . . .

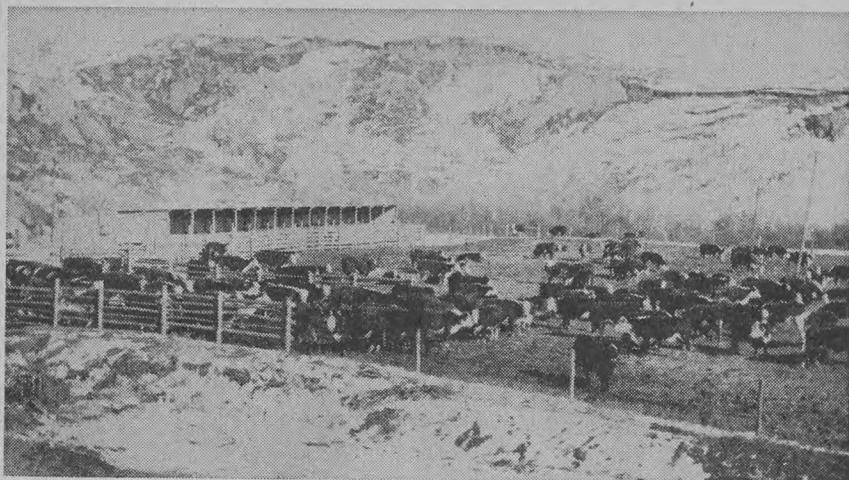
As your boy's interest in farming develops, encourage him to see the picture as a whole . . . to recognize that successful farming includes keeping records, balancing books . . . saving.

Now is a good time to introduce him to your Royal Bank manager, who can help him learn to handle his own affairs. He'll be happier with his own personal

budget . . . his own savings account to build. You'll enjoy watching them grow together.



ROYAL BANK



Corral at "Three Walking Sticks." Watering troughs are near end of shed. Cows get used to going for water and are easily diverted into the alley.

Maternity Wards for Early Calving

by CARL WESTON LYBBERT

IN a cow-calf operation it's the calf which must "pay the freight." Therefore, any plan that reduces calf mortality, or produces bigger, thriftier calves can spell the difference between profit and loss.

When Bryce Stringam of the Three Walking Sticks Ranch, Rosemary, Alta., heard of stockmen over the border who were advancing their calving dates as much as 6 weeks with cow "maternity wards," he decided to take a trip down there to see how it was done.

"I figured if we could get all our calves on the ground before April 1, we could gain 80 to 100 lb. per calf," he said. "A 100 lb. apiece on 600 head would help the cost-price squeeze a lot."

Traveling with his foreman, Ersel "Bronc" Lund, Stringam looked for some outfit practicing early calving in a winter climate similar to his own. They found what they were seeking at the Briggs Bros. ranch, Lima, Montana, which is located at the foot of rugged Monida Pass. This ranch had been using special calving sheds and corrals for over 3 years.

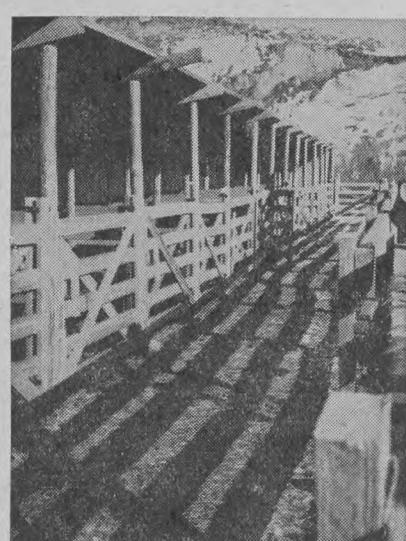
"We soon saw there would be some other advantages, apart from the extra poundage," said Lund. "We'd have those calving cows right under our thumb so they could be watched day and night — especially when calving out our heifers. So often these heifers sneak off into a patch of willows somewhere to calve. If they have trouble, and someone doesn't find them in time, they die."

On their return home, Bronc began putting some of the new ideas to work. Selecting a sheltered spot in a horseshoe bend of the creek, he began hauling in materials. A spring 40 feet up the hill was harnessed and piped water by gravity to automatic watering troughs in the pens below. A big corral capable of holding 400 head of cows was erected with a long open shed along the north side. In this shed are sixteen 18' x 12' box-stalls. Floodlights light the entire area at night, allowing the night man to make his rounds.

At the west end, two stalls have been tightly enclosed, one for sheltering the calving cow when the weather is extremely cold, the other containing a small homemade "incubator." This incubator is made of plywood and has heat lamps. The small calf is taken from its mother immediately upon delivery and deposited in the warm incubator. It requires less than 30 minutes for the young bovine to dry off, but he is left there for at least an hour; then he is put back with his mother and suckled. Once a calf is dry, and its belly is full of warm milk, it will stand a lot of cold weather. The incubator is large enough to handle 3 or 4 calves at once.

The cow and calf are kept in the box-stalls until the calf is taking all the milk he wants, then they are turned out into the well-sheltered coulee bottom of "Nigger John Creek." Here they are fed until the herd reaches 50 head, and then they are pushed further down the coulee and a new bunch is started. By keeping the bunches small it is much easier for the young calves to "mother-up."

The total cost of this new set-up was around \$2,000. It doesn't take



Maternity wards have gates that swing across alley—a must for range cows.

much of a mathematician to sum up the advantages from a monetary standpoint, and any rancher would be quick to see the advantages from the operational side. Although an extra hand was hired as night man, most ranchers always hire a couple of extra hands during calving, mainly to "ride the heifer field."

Early calving is just beginning in Canada, but Bryce Stringam and Bronc Lund feel that it is here to stay. The operation thus far is com-

pletely rewarding—they calved out cows when it was 35 degrees below zero and saved all the calves. If a weak calf was born, it was an easy matter to inject Vitamin A while they had it right there at hand.

"Maternity wards for cows will most certainly catch fire in Canada," believes the industrious Mr. Stringam. "Here the rancher is already four jumps ahead of his calving problems, and you get an extra hundred pounds of calf to boot." ✓

Hand-Feeding His Hogs Pays Doug Perry!

Perry limits feed intake to 5 pounds per day, gets 75 per cent A hogs with little extra work

HOGLMEN have known for years that it is possible to produce leaner pigs by hand-feeding them to limit their feed intake during the finishing period. The trouble is that hand-feeding takes more work than self-feeding, and labor is about the most expensive commodity on the farm today. Hence, as hogmen have expanded their herds, they have tended to turn to self-feeders. But the way Paris, Ont., farmer Doug Perry hand-feeds his hogs, the extra work isn't really a big factor. In fact, he says it pays him better than anything else he does on the farm.

No wonder! A grade hog is now worth about \$4.50 more than B hogs, and \$7.50 more than C hogs. Last year, Perry marketed 325 hogs, and 74.9 per cent of them graded A. Considering that he buys his pigs as weaners, so he has less control over their breeding than have many hogmen, that's a remarkable record.

Actually, Perry figures that it requires only 1½ hours of labor per hog, from weaning age to market weight, under his system. That's not much, when most hogmen using the self-feeding method do well to cut their time to less than one hour per hog.

Key to Perry's system is found in his buildings. His finishing house measures 30 by 50 feet—big enough for about 85 hogs. It has a central alley with pens along each side, and a work area at one end where a feed cart is kept and a water tank is conveniently located. Steel railings enclose the pens, and along the front of each pen and extending its entire length, is a concrete trough.

At feeding time, morning and evening, Perry goes in the building and shoves his feed cart the length of the alley, scooping out the required feed into each trough. Then, using a big pail, he scoops water out of the concrete water tank, and carries it by hand to each trough. The tank is fitted with a float valve, so he doesn't have to wait to turn taps on and off. Total time required to feed 85 pigs is about 6 or 7 minutes, morning and evening.

Younger pigs are handled in a similar manner in pens in the old cow stable, but Perry admits that he could safely self-feed these younger pigs, if he saw any need of it.

In Perry's finishing building, over 1 foot of trough space is available for each pig, and about 12 square feet of floor area. It's the trough



Guide photo
Water tank has float valve so Perry does not have to waste time on taps.

space that is most important though, and Perry says he seems to have it just about right.

He mixes and grinds his own rations, using home-grown grains and purchased concentrates.

Perry deliberately limits feed consumption of his hogs as they approach market weight to retard growth, and to be sure that they put on lean meat rather than fat. When they reach a weight of 150 pounds, they are each eating about 5 pounds of feed per day. That is as high as they go. From then to market, they never get more than 5 pounds of feed a day.—D.R.B. ✓

Formula for Superior Lambs

CRASSBREEDING of sheep in Quebec has given satisfactory results, according to Prof. L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College. Crossbreeding began in the province with the most popular breed, the Leicester. Rather than upgrade the breed, it was decided to cross it with North Country Cheviots for hybrid vigor and superior offspring. The ewes from this cross were then mated with a Down breed, such as Suffolk, to give a good market-type lamb. The grades obtained were 75 per cent A, 18.2 per cent B, and 5.8 per cent C.

Professor Hamilton points out that in crossbreeding a particular plan should be developed and followed. It should not be regarded as a cure-all for bad management. ✓

dairying

Proper Calving Interval Means More Money

Dairy scientist shows where many dairymen are missing a good bet

A DELAY of 2 months in the calving interval can amount to a loss of one-third to one-half of the average Ontario dairyman's labor income. For example, a dairyman milking 30 cows with a 305-day production average of 10,000 lb., and whose herd has the provincial calving average of 14 months—instead of 12 months—is letting \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year slip through his fingers.

J. B. Stone of the Ontario Agricultural College points out that instead of breeding 2 to 3 months after calving, cows in some herds are being bred 4 and 5 months after calving. Their owners feel that they are better off milking a cow for 12 or 13 months instead of 10 to 11 months. Other farmers are conscious of bigger profits from shorter calving intervals of 11 to 12 months, but they're so beset with breeding problems that the average calving interval stretches to 14 and even 15 months.

It takes 7 years for a cow on a 14-month calving interval to complete 6 lactations, says Dr. Stone. And the same cow on a 12-month schedule could complete 7 lactations in the same time. She would also milk at a higher level with a low increase in feed costs and labor, so she would make more money.

In other words, why keep 7 cows when 6 cows, calving regularly, could produce as many calves for herd replacements, would need 17 per cent less feed for maintenance, would need 17 per cent less labor, and would occupy 17 per cent less barn space?

In dollars and cents the picture becomes even clearer. If milk is sold at \$4 per cwt., average production per cow at 10,000 lb. per year is worth \$1.32 a day. If the cow fails to conceive to first service and loses 21 days of production or her production is very low, the delayed breeding can mean a loss of \$25 (\$1.32 x 21).

In the same way, if the calving interval is 14 months instead of 12, the loss amounts to \$50 per year per cow (\$1.32 x 40 days). The size of the daily loss will vary, of course, according to the price of milk.

TO freshen regularly, says Doctor Stone, a cow must deliver her calf in a normal manner which will not delay conception for the next gestation; she must return to breeding condition within about 2 months of calving; she must conceive promptly when bred; and she should carry the calf through a normal

gestation period. Here are some ways to help her to meet these requirements:

- Pay careful attention to accurate heat detection. Turn cows out each day and check for standing heat. The best time to breed is 6 to 18 hours after the onset of standing heat.
- Allow at least 60 days of sexual rest after calving before breeding back.
- Control diseases that interfere with normal reproduction, such as brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, leptospirosis.
- Feed cows and heifers adequately to maintain thrift and vigor.
- Follow a good calf and heifer program so that heifers are large

enough to be bred at 15 to 18 months of age.

• Keep complete breeding records, including dates of all heat periods and services, the sires used, calving dates, and abnormal conditions such as calving difficulties, failure to clean properly, and abnormal discharges.

• Consult a vet. if a cow fails to settle after three services, or if she shows any sign of reproductive disorder.



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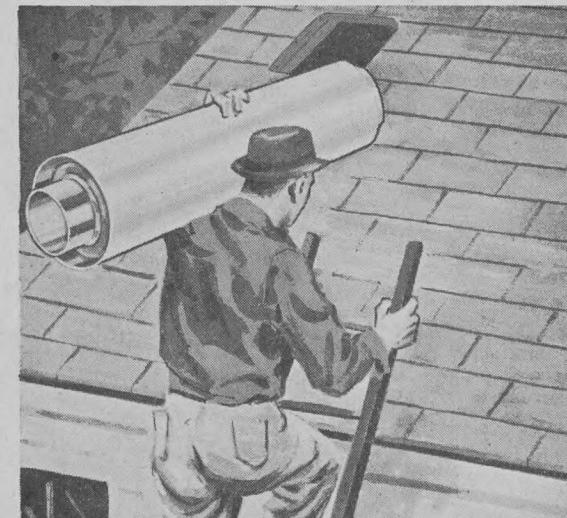
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DAIRYING

How Grading Matches Production

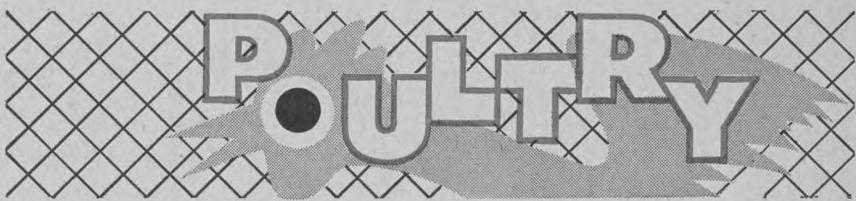
PRODUCTION figures from last year showed that Saskatchewan dairy cows classified as "excellent" produced an average of 140 per cent of the breed class average index for milk and fat. The "Very Good" produced 119 per cent, "Good Plus" 114 per cent, "Good" 107 per cent, and "Fair" 102 per cent.

Dave Ewart, supervisor of Saskatchewan's dairy herd improvement program, says these figures show that good dairy type goes hand-in-hand with production. Therefore, to extract the maximum profit from expensive feed, it pays to have the

herd classified and a record of production maintained by placing the cows on production testing.

Occasionally, a cow classed in a low dairy-type category will make exceptionally good production records and, sometimes, cows in higher classifications will not produce as expected. But when production and classification records are studied, it can be shown that high classification results in high production, he says.

Dairymen wishing to have their cows classified by an official grader should apply each year to their breed association. V



Changes in Turkey Rations

A MIXTURE of whole grain and pelleted concentrate for turkeys has proved both practical and economical, particularly where good surplus grains have been available locally. The most important point in this feeding system is that the proportion of concentrate pellets to whole grain must be gauged by the age of the birds, says R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

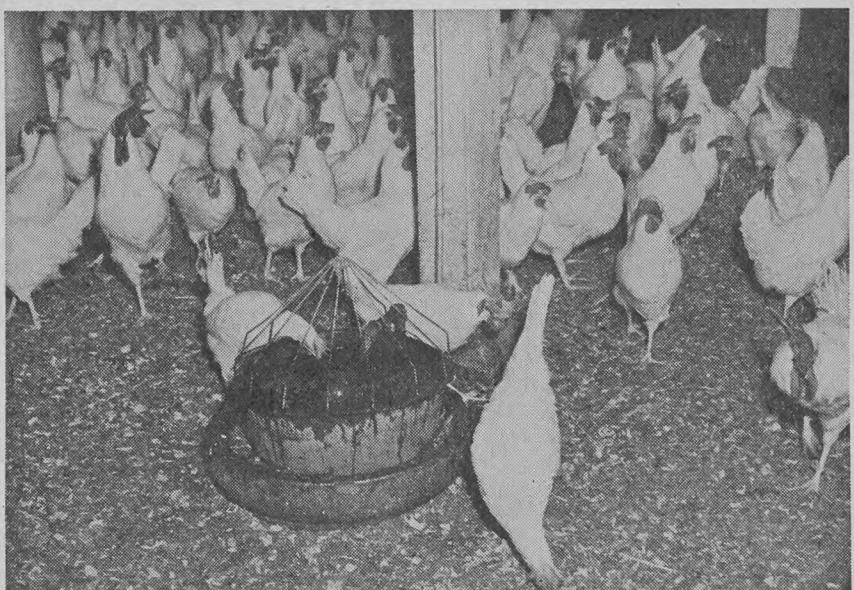
And now, another factor has entered the picture, says Mr. Blakely. Surplus grains have disappeared rapidly from farms during the past year, with the result that large operators find it difficult to obtain their needs close at hand. Many have now changed to a complete ready-mixed ration. The decision to make this change depends strictly on eco-

nomics. Delivery of feed in bulk has become common, and this means that there must be ample, convenient storage from which feed can be distributed easily.

The form of these complete diets also needs to be considered. They are available as mash or pellets. The pellets are slightly more expensive, but there seems to be little doubt that pelleting somewhat improves the feeding value. Results have varied in tests. Improvements in growth rate between pelleted and non-pelleted diets have reached as high as 1 lb. per bird at market time; in other tests the difference has not been nearly so great. Other advantages of pellets include ease of handling and considerably less wastage in the handling and also in the feeders.

Turkey raisers, says Mr. Blakely, should be giving a great deal more attention to wastage in trying to reduce production costs in a highly competitive industry. V

Use of Tile Under Waterer



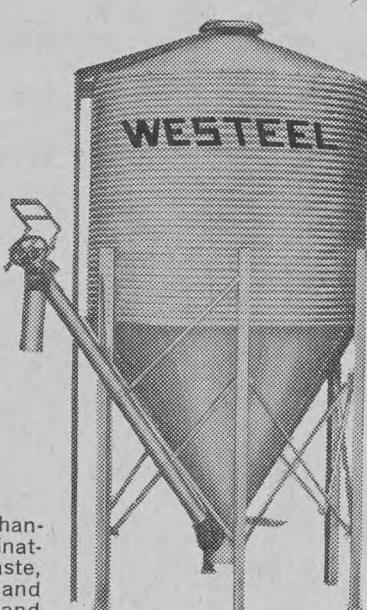
A 24-in. tile beneath a waterer stops birds tracking water around litter. Waterer sits on No. 8-gauge woven wire screen set over lip of tile, which can be filled with gravel or hooked to pipe taking water from under pen. IOAC photo

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Floor Pens Showed Advantage

BIRDS in floor pens have superior egg production to those in individual cages. This was the result of tests at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man.

It was found during the first year of lay that pullets in floor pens produced at a rate of 69 per cent, and pullets in individual cages at 66 per cent. Mortality and adult body weight were similar.

Floor-pen birds tended to lay larger eggs throughout the laying season. Interior quality of eggs was the same in both types of housing early in the laying season, but the caged birds laid eggs with better interior quality during the latter part of the year. Eggshell quality in the floor-pen birds was superior to caged birds.

Geese as Weeders

GESE make good weeders. They consume grass and young weeds as soon as these appear, but do not touch cultivated plants. G. B. Kinsman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College says geese will practically eliminate the need to hoe and pull grass or weeds out of strawberry rows or beds. Thus, they replace expensive hand labor, resulting in savings of \$30 to \$100 or more per acre. What's more, the geese do a better job, working continuously from day-break to dark, 7 days a week, and even on bright moonlight nights.

Pointing out that clean fields mean higher yields and better quality, Mr. Kinsman says that 12 geese will do the work of 1 man.

Don't Let Them Smother

IF the temperature in pullet rearing houses is allowed to drop below 50°F., birds can be lost through crowding and smothering. A British poultry company ran trials with more than 10,000 pullets in a controlled-environment house, all brooded under infra-red. The stocking density was high and the birds were on litter without perches.

During the first week, the night temperature fell to 16° and remained low for two weeks. To prevent condensation and wet litter, thermostats were set at 50°. But the temperature in the poultry house fell below 50° on 7 nights, causing birds to crowd in corners and smother. In one night, 13 birds were lost, and even wiring off the corners did not help. So the night temperature was raised to 60°, and crowding and smothering stopped immediately.

Drug for Broilers

ONTARIO'S broiler industry might not survive without control over coccidiosis. The best control is obtained with drugs, and a coccidiostat plus good management gives almost 100 per cent control for broilers, according to the Ontario Department of Agriculture.



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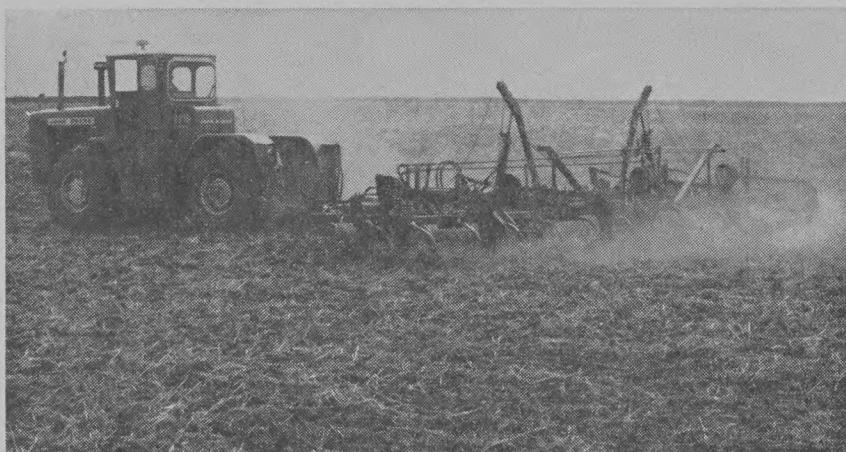
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Big 8010, four-wheel drive tractor pulling a 37-ft. cultivator on fallow. [Guide photos]

Taking Out the Drudgery

This farmer believes that modern aids should make farming pleasant

LIKE many prairie farmers with a lot of land to cover, Bob Jackson of Cheadle, Alta., has adopted the "once over" method. At seeding time, he pulls a cultivator and rod weeder along with his seed drill. By telescoping the three jobs into one, he cuts the time, labor and fuel costs of the whole operation.

"We haven't any great plans for increasing production," said Bob. "What we're trying to do here is to get through our work a little easier."

Bob believes that modern aids should be used to make farming as pleasant as any other occupation. If we take the drudgery out of farm life there won't be such a steady drain of farm young people to the city.

To cut chore time even further, Bob bought one of the four-wheel drive, rubber-tired tractors now finding favor with large acreage farmers. Powered by a 218 h.p. engine, the big machine has enabled him to get rid of one of his four regular models. And it still has more power than the remaining three.

"This machine is just about as good as a crawler in mud," said Bob, "and better than a crawler for handling wide loads because it maneuvers so easily. It just pulls itself around. And the hydraulic equipment that goes with the tractor is so easy to handle a child could operate it."

Using this tractor, he is able to pull a 37-ft.-wide cultivator, weeder and seed combination, in spite of the fact his soil is fairly heavy. A machine such as this is only a good investment when it's kept operating at close to its full rated capacity.

Bob Jackson was born and raised in this district where his father first settled in 1909. He started farming on his own at the age of 21. Today, he raises barley, oats, wheat, commercial beef cattle and purebred Herefords on about 5,000 acres.

Bob is a beef producers' cattle breeder rather than a showring cattleman. He believes the main purpose of any purebred man should be to breed better carcasses.

In 1938, he bought his first two purebred cows, then four more the



Bob Jackson aims to cut chore time.

year following. Since that time he has raised all his own cows, and now has a breeding herd of 100 animals. For replacements, he picks his best yearling heifers and registers them. The rest go into the feedlot to be fattened for market.

If man builds up a good diversified enterprise with machinery that will do the job quickly and efficiently, Bob believes farming can be as attractive as any other business. —C.V.F. V

When Land Becomes Too Acid

IF a farm has acid soil, it's wise to apply lime and so help to obtain more effective results from commercial fertilizers, say field crops specialists of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The first step is to have a soil test made and, if acidity is a problem, to get in touch with the local ag. rep. or the soils specialist at the nearest agricultural institution. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is encouraging the use of lime by assisting on transportation costs.

Help can be obtained from a booklet entitled "Lime Acid Soils for Better Yields" and, in addition to supplying this, the ag. rep. or soils specialist will advise on the amount of lime needed, the best method of application, and where to obtain the limestone. V



Keep Healthy Root for Forage

YIELDS of most grasses and legumes are quickly reduced by excessive clipping and grazing because the roots are injured. Dr. T. Lawrence of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., points out that in good stands the weight of roots is more than double the annual weight of hay. Experiments were made at Swift Current and root weights were taken after grasses had been clipped for 5 years.

The experiments were with plots of crested wheat, intermediate wheat, and Russian wild rye. These were clipped once to simulate hay production, while other plots of the same grasses were clipped from 3 to 5 times to represent varying intensities of grazing.

In plots clipped once for hay, roots from each variety weighed 4.5 to 5.5 tons per acre. In those clipped several times, the roots of Russian wild rye and crested wheat weighed slightly less, and those of intermediate wheat weighed about 50 per cent less. Forage yields generally corresponded with root weight. Over-clipping and over-grazing resulted not only in poorer root development, but opened the way to weeds and other grasses.

Dr. Lawrence says that time of cutting is important to alfalfa. Cutting or grazing from the third week

of August until the end of September does not give the plants sufficient time to build up their root reserves, and frequently results in extensive injury in winter. Rambler alfalfa, which is better suited to grazing and severe winters, owes its hardiness partly to the penetration of its roots deeper into the soil than in the case of Grimm and Ladak. V

Browning Root Rot Has Come Back

BROWNING root rot, an old disease of wheat, is showing up this year. The disease may appear as large brown patches in a field or, on heavy land, plants with brown leaves throughout the field. It is favored by warm dry weather followed by a rainy period.

It occurs most commonly in wheat on summerfallow, but other cereal crops may be attacked. The methods principally responsible for restricting browning root rot have been to return straw and stubble to the soil, and to use phosphate fertilizer. Seed treatment will not prevent it.

Nothing can be done to halt the disease this year. The recommendation from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is to use phosphate fertilizer in subsequent years and to work in all trash and straw to reduce the possibility of infection. The main effect of browning root rot is to set back the crop and probably to reduce yield by 1 to 3 bushels. V

Brush Spray from Aircraft



Aircraft sprays some 2,4-D on a poplar infestation in parkland pasture. [PFRA photo]

BUCK brush, also known as Western snowberry, is a threat to grazing in the parkland regions. It occurs principally in sandy and sandy-loam areas, and its steady increase over the past 6 years has probably been encouraged by drought and grazing.

This has become quite a problem in community pastures operated by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, who have tried spraying 2,4-D from the air on 700 acres of seriously infested pasture. M. Aaston of PFRA reports that almost

100 per cent of the buck brush was killed. They also added 2,4,5-T to the mixture and obtained very successful control of silver willow and rose bush at the same time. In all, between 3,000 and 4,000 acres are being sprayed this summer.

The spraying of buck brush with 2,4-D cost PFRA from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre, and the addition of 2,4,5-T made the total cost \$3. Depending on the area to be covered, says Aaston, ground spraying with boom equipment would probably be equally satisfactory. V

Crust Keeps Cutworms Away

THE pale western cutworm has done more damage to cereal crops this year in south and west Saskatchewan and adjacent areas of Alberta than in any year since the Thirties. The forecast for 1963 is that infestations of the pale western cutworm will occur again in the Prairie region, according to L. A. Jacobson and H. McDonald of the Lethbridge and Saskatoon research stations. They say, however, that some reduction in severity is expected in areas of severe damage because of increased rainfall in May and June of this year.

Precautions against infestations in next spring's summerfallow crop begin now. After all weed growth has been destroyed in July, leave fields undisturbed through August and the first half of September, when the moths lay their eggs. Rain will form a crust on the soil surface and moths will not lay eggs on fields that are crusted. Disturbance of the crust by livestock may be as serious as if the field had been worked.

On medium soils, the crust formed by rain will stay unbroken for long periods, but on some heavy soils it may break down after a dry period. Where these soils occur, complete prevention of egg-laying is obtained only if there are periodic rains in August and September.

This "crust" method of control, Jacobson and McDonald say, should be used in an area bounded on the west by Del Bonita, Fort Macleod, Vulcan, Three Hills, and Castor, Alta., and on the east by Estevan, Indian Head, and Melfort, Sask. The northern limit runs westward from Melfort through Rosthern, North Battleford, and Macklin to Castor.

Red-backed cutworm infestations are expected to be light and spotty next year. To control them, use the same method as for the pale western variety, except that if weed growth develops in August it should be destroyed, as moths of the red-backed cutworm usually lay their eggs in weedy summerfallow. They lay also in weedy patches in cereal crops, rapeseed, peas, alfalfa, and sweet clover. Follow this recommendation in the parkbelt areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, including the Peace River area, especially where local damage occurred in field crops and gardens earlier this season.

A final cutworm forecast will be made when surveys are completed, and spring control measures will be explained at that time.

ties had the largest yields. But during severe winters, new varieties in Manitoba were destroyed completely, while Dakold and Antelope were reduced by only 10 per cent. V

Why Fall Irrigation?

IRRIGATION in the fall, as those who tried it last year will know, aids good crop germination and puts stored moisture into the soil to promote healthy plant growth.

R. A. Milne of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., says fall irrigation of previously cropped land,

particularly where cereals and forage are grown, eliminates the difficult task of irrigating the crop up. Some farmers have cultivated their seeded crops rather than attempt to irrigate them up in dry years.

Research has shown that high groundwater conditions in spring and summer encourage the upward movement of moisture to the relatively drier root zone of cereal and forage crops. This often carries salts to the root zone, where they accumulate as the soil dries from evaporation and plant use. This salt accumulation may prevent the plant from using moisture available in the soil, and yields are affected.

The groundwater level drops in irrigated areas during fall and winter. So there is less possibility of raising the water table close to the surface by irrigating in the fall. This irrigation, in fact, helps to move the salts down to lower depths, where they are less likely to affect plant growth. And, because of the cooler temperatures in the fall, there is less chance of salt accumulating, or the root zone drying out.

It is advisable to fall-irrigate the land in a roughened condition, says Milne. This ensures better penetration of moisture, helps to trap the snow, and reduces susceptibility to soil drifting. v

Ron Robinson Answers Young Farmers' Questions

MODERN MATERIALS HANDLING DEMANDS THE ECONOMIES OF FIR PLYWOOD



R. L. Robinson, B.E.
(Agricultural Engineer)

Materials handling is the newest of farm techniques, and many young farmers know how important it is in modern farming economy. These questions and answers show where you can save by using modern methods. At the same time, bear in mind the special advantages of Fir Plywood for building the units of your feed handling and storage system.

1. Why is it so important to use the latest ideas in materials handling? Increasing competition, rising prices and labour costs have forced farmers to take a hard look at their feed handling and storage operations. Farmers realized they must use factory assembly-line methods. They also found that the various units of that 'assembly line' must be made of easily worked materials that are really economical. You can easily get plans for all kinds of units such as feed bins, self-feeders and feed carts. And Fir Plywood is the ideal material for building them. You don't need any special tools, equipment or skill. First, plan the most efficient system of materials handling for your particular farm. Then build each unit of Fir Plywood as your time and budget allow.

2. Where do I get the plans for building these Fir Plywood units? Your lumber dealer stocks Plywood Manufacturers Association plans and all the building materials you need. Also, the Canadian Farm Building Plan Service, organized by the National Committee on Agricultural Engineering, has a wide range of plans. You can get them through your provincial Department of Agriculture or the Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. All these plans are complete, detailed and easy to follow.

3. How does Fir Plywood fit into a modern system of materials handling? The best way I can answer that is by listing the principles of planning a system of that kind. Here they are:

(a) *Move Materials As Little As Possible.* Use self-feeders, strategically located. Move livestock to the feed, not the feed to the livestock.

(b) *Make Every Trip Count.* Move larger quantities at a time. Use Fir Plywood feed carts and self-feeding storage wagons. Handle bulk quantities, not bags.

(c) *Make The Flow Continuous.* Use gravity wherever

possible. For example, use overhead bins of Fir Plywood for storing grain and feed. Use Fir Plywood chutes for unloading.

(d) *Plan For Maximum Automation — but make sure the units of your system pay for themselves.* They will do so if they cut down on labour or release it to carry out a bigger programme.

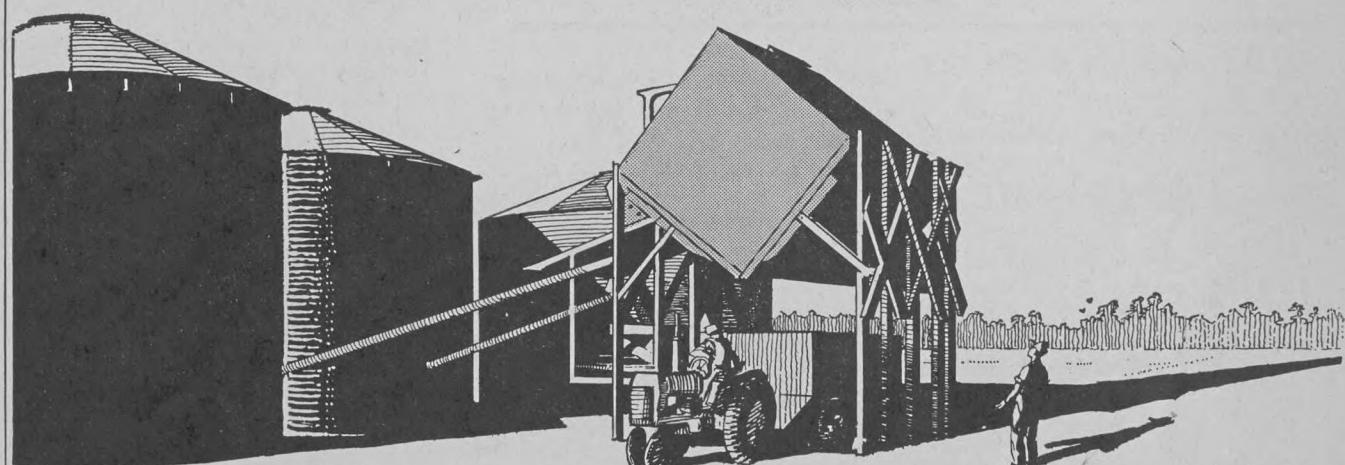
4. I've just bought my own farm, so it would be difficult to finance a complete new system all at once. How can I use these ideas on materials handling? Build your system unit by unit, according to a long-range plan. See that your units and equipment are sized and located to fit that system. Make sure the units can meet bigger demands in the future. And remember that Fir Plywood individual feed handling units start saving money immediately.

5. I have an agreement with my father about taking over his farm stage by stage. Do Fir Plywood structures keep their value for many years? Yes. Fir Plywood buildings are rack-resistant in high winds because the cross-laminated panels are strong and rigid. The 'PMBC Exterior' edge-mark on every Fir Plywood panel assures you that it has been bonded with waterproof glue. Fir Plywood structures stand up to years of heat, cold, rain and rough treatment. Maintenance costs little. Fir Plywood is simple to clean, and easily takes paint, stain and preservatives because the panels are smooth and big.

A good system of feed handling and storage, taking full advantage of Fir Plywood's wide usefulness and all-round economy, makes a big difference to your farm's efficiency. Talk to your lumber dealer and see how easily you can build the Fir Plywood units you need.

Waterproof Glue FIR PLYWOOD

Plywood marked PMBC EXTERIOR has waterproof glue. Western Softwood Plywood, also available, is edge-marked PMBC WATERPROOF GLUE WSP. Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.



Fall Rye That Can Survive

THE fall rye varieties for the central and eastern parts of the Prairies are Antelope and Dakold. W. H. Johnston of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., says these two varieties have limitations, such as small kernels, and the yield is only fair, but they are highly resistant to the cold of a Prairie winter.

Comparison of several varieties with Dakold and Antelope in a number of areas showed that when winterkill was light, European varie-



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PEONIES



Irrigation from Above

WHAT'S the best way to irrigate dwarf apple trees and grape vines? H. C. Korven of the Summerland Research Station, B.C., says that an overhead system is necessary for dwarfs and vines because their dense growth prevents good distribution of water by sprinklers on or near the ground.

He tested the portable pipe system, which is moved across the rows and can be used only where growth permits this movement — in young orchards, for instance. The sprinklers are mounted on high-risers or hydrants incorporated into the portable pipes, and it is sometimes inconvenient to recouple the system after moving the pipes. It is slightly more costly, but much more convenient, to attach the sprinkler to a portable tripod and to hook into the portable pipe with a short length of hose.

Initial cost of the portable pipe system is about \$120 per acre, or \$20 more than for an under-tree system with low-riser pipes. Average moving time for a complete cycle of 12 sets is 165 minutes, which is 30 minutes more than for an under-tree system.

For mature orchards of dwarf trees and for vineyards, portable sprinklers and underground pipes running crosswise to the rows are satisfactory. The sprinklers, mounted on tripods, are connected to permanent hydrants in the pipe by 50 ft. lengths of hose, and can be moved from row to row.

You can obtain 3 sprinkler settings from each hydrant by placing pipelines 120 ft. apart and hydrants 40 ft. apart, with one sprinkler at the hydrant and one 40 ft. distant from each side of it. Each sprinkler covers 40 by 40 ft. on each move, and 120 by 40 ft. on three sets.

The cost of this system is about \$200 per acre, or \$80 more than for the portable pipe. Sprinklers can be moved as quickly as an under-tree system, if not quicker.

Tests are being made with 110 ft. lengths of hose which permit 7 sprinkler settings, and also with towing portable pipe by tractor.

Deal with Slug Menace

SLUGS can be a serious garden pest. Their food is mainly foliage, but they also like ripe strawberries, potatoes, carrots, and other root crops. They feed mostly at night, rasping holes in their food with their horny, file-like mouths. A sure sign of their presence is the trail of slime left on plants, which

dries and glistens in the sun. They hide under rubbish during the day.

P. E. Blakeley of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., says that slugs may be kept at a minimum by denying them places to hide. Boards, boxes and plant trash provide obvious places, but they may be found in over-planted areas where the soil surface is continuously wet and they may continue to feed on the lower leaves during the day.

Metaldehyde is the only chemical that will attract and kill slugs. Baits are available but they must be fresh stock to be effective. Dusts and sprays of metaldehyde retain their strength much longer in the container, as well as after application. Read the directions and follow them carefully.

Be Prepared for Storage Rot

POATO growers should be on the lookout for fusarium or storage rot. If the organism of this disease is in the soil when potatoes are being harvested, the spores can enter the tubers through bruises from digging or handling. Careful handling will reduce losses by reducing the number of potatoes infected.

G. W. Ayers of the Charlottetown Experimental Farm, P.E.I., says that fusarium is caused by a fungus that turns the tubers dark brown to black during late fall or winter. Dry soil and above-normal temperatures during the growing season favor development of the fungus. Potato varieties differ in their resistance to fusarium — Sebago is quite susceptible to the type of storage rot found in Eastern Canada, but Irish Cobbler is highly resistant.

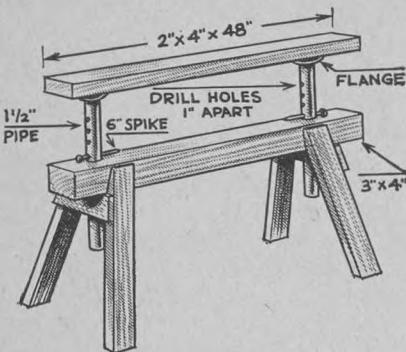
Losses can be reduced and even eliminated, says Ayers, by dipping the whole seed in an organic mercury fungicide, such as Semesan Bel. This prevents disease organisms on the tubers from contaminating the soil, and it is effective also against verticillium and blackleg.



"My prices are low because I have no overhead to speak of."

Sawhorse Plus

You will find this horse very handy for making a stage when working on walls or ceiling. It can be adjusted to any height. Even outside, you can adjust it to uneven ground against the side of a building. As you will see in the sketch, the extension con-



sists of two pieces of 1 1/2" pipe and a length of 2" by 4". There are flanges at the upper ends of the two pipes so that wooden crosspiece can be attached with screws. Holes drilled in the pipes and a couple of 6" spikes inserted through them will hold the horse at the desired height.—R.W.H., N.S.

Bolt in Awkward Place

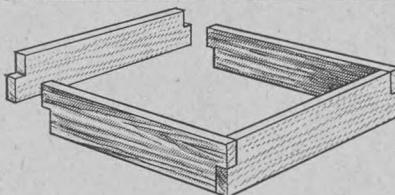
If you have trouble putting a nut on a bolt in a confined place, attach a piece of solder to the nut and bend it to make a handle. In this way, you can put on a nut where it would be impossible otherwise. — M.McK., Sask.

WORKSHOP

Well Cribbing

If you need more well cribbing when you clean or dig the well deeper, and sand or soil come in, here's a device that fits either square or rectangular wells. Cut the pieces from boards to fit the sides of the well. Make square cuts at the ends of each piece, as shown in the sketch, and fit the pieces together and place them in the well, one layer at a time. The boards will lock themselves and no nails are needed. If your cribbing is old, you can put in boards like this all the way from the bottom inside the old cribbing.—N.H., Sask.

INTERLOCKING WELL CRIBBING NEEDS NO NAILS



well. Make square cuts at the ends of each piece, as shown in the sketch, and fit the pieces together and place them in the well, one layer at a time. The boards will lock themselves and no nails are needed. If your cribbing is old, you can put in boards like this all the way from the bottom inside the old cribbing.—N.H., Sask.

Renew Emery Wheel

Recently, I bought a mower-knife grinder at a sale and the emery wheel was badly worn. I thought the price of a new emery wheel was rather high, so here is what I did. I broke up an old emery wheel (a coarse-grained one is best) and selected a piece with a fairly straight edge. With this, I was able to trim the grinder's wheel to its original shape. You will be surprised how quickly it can be done.—J.R., Ont.

Terminal Puller

A while back, after I had cracked a battery while trying to pry off a terminal connection, I decided that I must have a puller. So I used flat steel, about 1" wide and 1/8" thick. I also needed a 3/8" bolt, about 1 1/2" to 2" long, and a nut. The steel can be bent or cut and welded to the shape in the illustration. The 1/8" x 1" FLATIRON fingers are tapered with a file. A hole is drilled through the top, about 7/16", and the nut is spot-welded to the bottom of the hole. A handle may be fitted to the bolt for extra convenience. By turning the bolt, the terminal connection is forced off.—J.M., Alta.

Cutting Cable

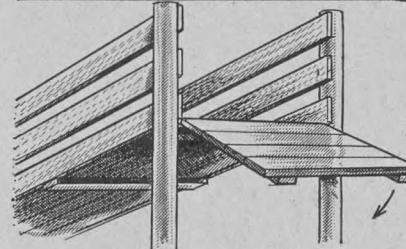
The proper method for cutting through cable with an acetylene torch is to use only the preheating flame without the oxygen lance. Simply hold the flame on the cable until it melts apart, and leave both ends neatly welded to prevent unravelling. This can be done with a

regular welding torch. Cutting through cable as you would sever iron or steel will cause both ends to unravel the moment the oxygen lance is turned on.—E.O., Alta.

Apron for Chute

We handle a lot of livestock on our farm, so it paid to figure out a way to load the animals safely and easily. This device certainly makes livestock injuries less frequent. As shown in the illustration, I added an

HINGED APRON ON LOADING CHUTE HELPS IN THE LOADING OF DIFFERENT SIZED TRUCKS



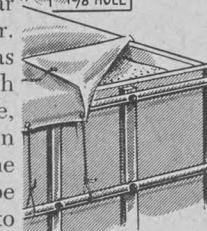
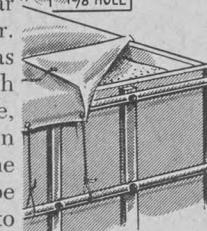
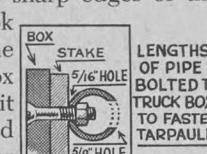
apron to the loading chute and hinged it. In this way, the apron can be swung down for loading a pickup, or raised for a large truck.—F.W., Man.

Loosening Caps

When screw caps are impossible to remove from tubes of artist's or house-paint colors due to hardened paint, the problem can be solved without damaging the tubes. Pour 1/2" of paint and varnish remover into a clean can, set the can at a slight angle and immerse the cap end of the paint tube for an hour or two. When the cap is loose, the paint remover can be kept in its container for future use. Never do this near fire.—R.J.R., B.C.

Fastens Tarp

When I put a tarpaulin on the loaded grain truck, I found it difficult to snug it over the sides without cutting it on the sharp edges of the stakes. So I took a 1/2" pipe the length of the box and bolted it along the top, and placed a similar pipe 15" lower. A 5/16" hole was drilled through the box, stake, and pipe. Then the hole on one side of the pipe was enlarged to 5/8" to take a nut and leave a smooth surface. A 5/16" bolt was put through the box, stake and pipe and tightened with the nut in the enlarged hole. This was repeated at each stake to secure both pipes. The lower pipe is used for tying the ropes from the tarp, or as a ladder when climbing the side of the box, or when a stock rack is put on the box.—L.W.E., Alta.



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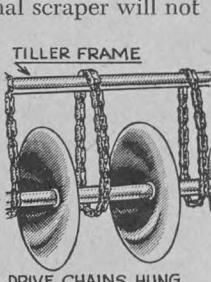
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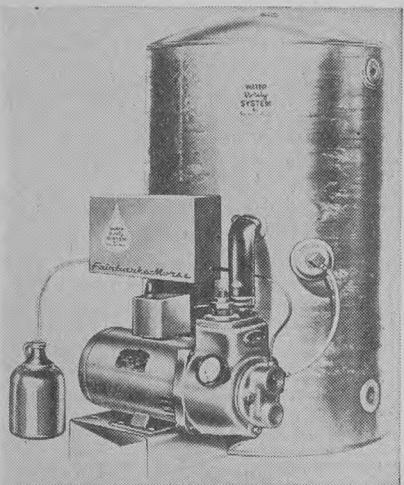
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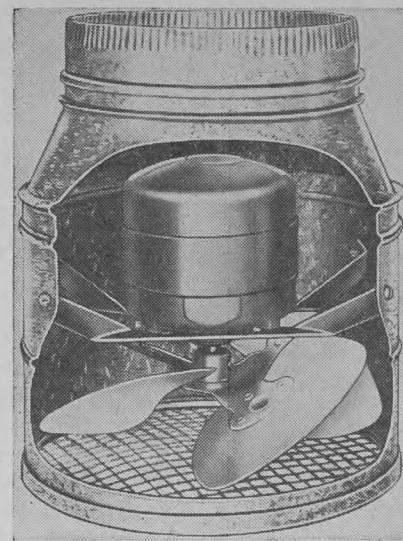


Water Purity System

Designed to deliver clear, laboratory-pure water from a well or surface source, this water purity system employs superchlorination to destroy contaminants, and filters to remove cysts and other microscopic particles, as well as tastes and odors. It is claimed to eliminate "red" water, iron, iron bacteria, acid or sulphur water in the same package. Other features are a $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. convertible ejector pump for deep or shallow wells, and automatic alarm to warn of low chlorine supply. (Canadian Locomotive Co.) (385) V

Smallest Drill

This $\frac{1}{4}$ in. drill is said to be half the size and weight of existing models. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2 in. at the widest part, and weighs 27 ounces. The drill runs at 1,250 r.p.m. on 115-volt alternating current. Transistors save space. (Thor Power Tool Co.) (386) V



Grain Aerator

This aerator is suspended from the neck of the grain bin hatch by three galvanized, twin-loop chains. It is equipped with a large, three-bladed aluminum fan and has a capacity of up to 6,000 bushels per unit. There are four 3 ft. sections of 22-gauge galvanized tubing, the lower two sections being perforated to allow air to flow up the tubing and over the surface of the grain to equalize temperature and moisture throughout the building. Operating cost about equals that of a 100-watt light bulb. (Clay Equipment Corp.) (387) V

Grain Spreader

Weighing 28 lb., the Lev-l-air grain spreader can be carried to the top of the bin with one hand. It is installed in the filler opening, centered by adjusting three blocks on the hanger arms, and then the electric cord is plugged in. The spreading capacity is 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of grain or corn per hour. Also available is a self-propelled model. (General Equipment Co.) (388) V



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

Sun Heat for Farm Use

THE sun's heat energy can be put to work on the farm. Studies made at Michigan State University showed that heat collected by a galvanized steel roof could raise air temperature in air passages about 15° . The heated air was collected and carried through ducts into grain bins or storage areas where it was used to dry crops. It reduced drying time and crop damage by bad weather.

The keys to solar heating systems are roof construction and air distribution. The roof design developed in Michigan incorporated a series of open-end panels formed by rafters or girts that were about 4 in. deep and were spaced 2 ft. apart. They were covered with corrugated galvanized sheet on top and plywood on the bottom. Flat galvanized sheets or other material could be used on the bottom.

They used single roof panels in several tests to gather data on air flow, temperature, and heating efficiency. But in an actual installation, many such air passages would be constructed side by side to form a complete roof.

In operation, air enters the passages at the end of the roof and is heated by the sun's rays, which are absorbed by the galvanized sheet. The heated air is drawn through the passages by a fan, which also forces the air through the crop.

Construction of a roof for solar heating is relatively simple and in-

FARM BUILDINGS

expensive. For new buildings, the corrugated galvanized sheets can be applied on rafters or girts to form the 4 in. by 24 in. passages. The underside can be enclosed with flat sheets of steel or other building materials. Existing buildings can be converted to solar heating by installing a second roof over the old. Many farm buildings that already have galvanized roofs need only to have the underside of the rafters or girts covered, and the fans and ducts installed.

Weathering of a galvanized surface improved its heat absorbing properties in the tests. It was also found that corrugations at right-angles to the air flow worked best. Black asphalt paint on a bright, new galvanized roof was another aid to improving heating efficiency, but paint had little effect on a weathered roof. V

Rat Control In Buildings

IF carefully planned, poison can deal with rat infestations of poultry buildings. R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says that it's easier if buildings have deep foundations, concrete floors, and heavily screened openings. For

older buildings, you can use sheet metal to block the spaces between wall studdings.

Special care is needed in the newer pole barns, especially if they are located near refuse dumps or other breeding grounds, and are serviced by underground hoses, which can be cut by rats.

Warfarin, says Mr. Blakely, is particularly effective in rat control,

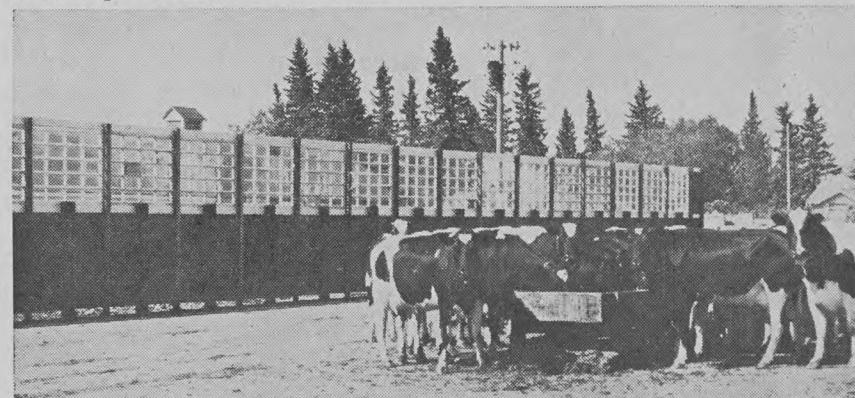
used either as a feed additive or mixed in water, if buildings are not in use. It must be eaten over a period of several days to be effective.

If buildings are in use, the poisoned feed or water should be placed in sheltered runways. A long, wide board propped against a wall in a darkened area makes runway.

A mix of 40 per cent plaster of paris and 60 per cent finely ground feed or flour is another effective rat poison. A quart sealer is one-quarter filled with the mixture and laid on its side. Rats will enter and eat the mixture, but hens will not put their heads into the container.

Remember, says Mr. Blakely, that once rats are brought under control you must prevent their return. V

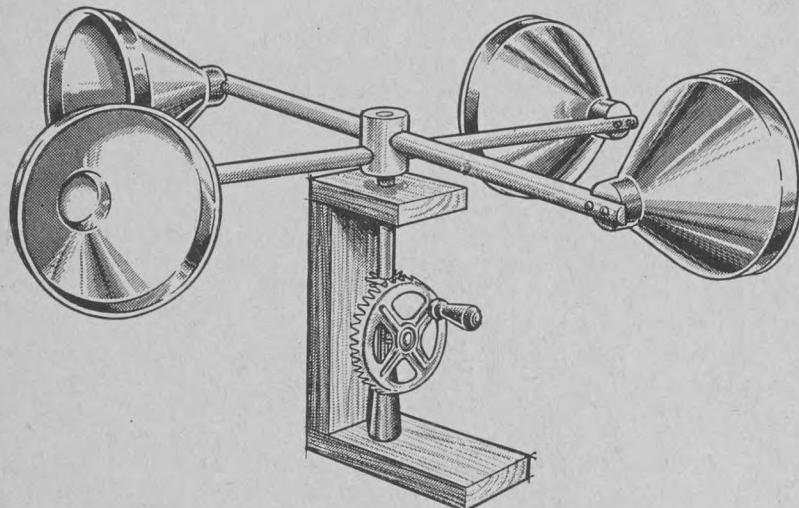
Transparent Windbreak



THE upper portion of this fine windbreak sheltering the loafing and feeding area of a dairy farm near Edmonton, Alta., was made from hangar or factory-type windows. Its main advantage comes during chilly winter months, when the sun is low for it allows the sun to penetrate and warm the yard. V

Be Your Own Weatherman

Funnels and Beater Find Speed of the Wind



THE amateur weatherman can estimate the speed of wind quite reliably with this home-made instrument, which was devised by the meteorological branch of the Canada Department of Transport.

The ingredients are 3 pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 3" lumber—7" for the base, 9" for the upright, and 4" for the bracket; an egg beater of the type with 2 sections, and preferably meshed with a big wheel; 4 dowels of $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 9", and 1 of $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 6"; 1 large wooden spool (carpet-thread type); some screws; 4 wooden plugs; and 4 cut-off ends of funnels.

Remove the beaters from the egg beater, and the stem from the idling side. Leave 3" U-shaped support attached to the smaller gear. Saw the beater's wooden handle off flat, and run a screw through the base into the handle.

Drill a hole through the center of the bracket, wax the 6" dowel and slip it through the hole. Fasten this dowel to the beater with a nut and bolt through the U-shaped support on the beater.

Drill holes on 4 sides of the spool (evenly spaced) and glue in dowels at right angles. Glue spool to upright dowel attached to beater.

Shorten the ends of funnels, insert the wooden plugs into them tightly, and fasten the funnels to the arms (dowels) with screws into the plugs. Make sure that the funnels all point in the same direction.

A good way to calibrate the instrument is to have someone drive you in a car on a windless day. Hold the instrument at arms length out of the window while the car travels at an even speed, starting at 5 m.p.h. Count the number of turns the beater's short handle makes in 60 seconds. Do the same at 10 m.p.h., and 5 m.p.h. intervals up to 40 m.p.h. The instrument can't measure beyond this speed. Check your

calibrations with the car traveling in the opposite direction.

The information can be charted in two columns, with wind speed on one side and the revolutions of the handle per minute on the other. It's easy then to translate revolutions per minute into speed in miles per hour. To make quicker readings, count the turns in 30 seconds and double the number to get the wind speed.

The instrument should be set up away from wind obstructions and as high as possible, remembering that you must be able to see the handle to count the revolutions. V

Save Hours on Grease Jobs

THE use of "one-shot" quick lubricating systems, banks of fittings, or sealed bearings will cut the time required for greasing a machine to almost nothing.

G. S. Moggach of the Ontario Agricultural College takes the corn picker as an example. A two-row picker may have about 100 grease fittings on it, and it has been estimated that a quick lubricating system will save up to 2 hours a day. This amounts to the difference between working 10 hours and 8 hours a day, or picking 100 acres instead of 80. Add to this the fact that field harvesting losses increase as the season gets later, and the extra capacity is worth real money.

A quick lubricating system costs from \$175 to \$300 on a new two-row picker. Depreciated over 10 years, and figuring labor at \$1 per hour, you would have to pick from 9 to 13 days each fall just to break even in labor costs, depending on the cost of the system. After that, you would be making money on the investment.

There are other advantages, says Moggach, especially if you use hired help. A quick lubricator should assist in keeping a good hired man because it would eliminate a lot of drudgery. Also, the fact that an important bearing won't be forgotten can save you unnecessary, expensive repairs.

The bank of fittings is less expensive than quick lubricating systems. It costs about \$100 but still saves some time, because you have many fittings arranged in rows and can just go right down the line greasing them in turn.

Whichever system is used, on-the-go lubrication or banks of fittings, you should be able to count on

longer service from the machine through better lubrication. These attachments can be profitable in several ways, and they can be used on the new corn picker, grain drill, disc harrow, etc. V

Ladder Folds Away


[Guide photo]

DAIRYMAN Jack Hargreaves of Woodstock, Ont., had this steel ladder made specially by a local welder. The bottom half can be folded up against the top part when not in use. This saves space and keeps the ladder safely out of 3-year-old Larry's reach. V

Check Oil Level

B E sure to check the crankcase oil level in the tractor every day before operating it, the Ontario Department of Agriculture advises. Add oil only to the level of the full mark on the dipstick, or to the bottom of the level plug hole or petcock. A low oil level means that less oil is brought into contact with hot engine surfaces. Also, the percentage of contaminant is proportionately greater. V

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AN APPLE, A MEASURE OF OATS

by
CECILIA DABROWSKA

THE spring comes to this far country from out of the soft, phantom rains of September and the prodigal flames of the sun in Libra. Burgeoning up out of winter's bitter and frost-seared depths, the lush young crops heel over in the wind and the hand of man can reap the things it has sown. But it is not in the reaping that death lurks in the furrow, but in the planting time of autumn. Then a man in peril might have to snatch his own life out of the harsh, dusty pit of the season, foiling death by word of command.

Coming down through the dew wet grass toward the plowed field, Tom Davis whistled gently and continuously to himself and to the three-horse team walking at his shoulder. The knobbed points of the hames bobbed above their silhouettes like the horns of huge snails, while the jingling harness music clashed all around them, rhythmic with the tread of their giant, feathered hoofs.

Immense and curiously protective, the near and offside chestnut horses flanked the beautiful bay middle mare. Tom Davis felt the willing strength of them vibrant in the air, and his pride in them was at once a thing fierce and gentle. An old man's wisdom and belief and faith he had put into the training of these ones, when others had forsaken their like for mechanization, leaving behind the jingle of bit ring and harness, and great hearts that drive a full and valiant pulse.

At the gate to the paddock he spoke to the horses, saying, "Whoa there," automatically and unnecessarily, because, repetition bound, they had stopped a fraction of time before he spoke. He opened the gate and they followed at his call, halting while he closed it—waiting as he hung the three nosebags on the fence and the kit with his own meal in alongside them. They went forward again across the field.

The old man took hold of a coupling rein and brought them round, arranging them in front of the discs. Not until he spoke and said, "Whoa back," did they back, and then each stopped after the requisite number of paces. They waited while he picked up the chains that lay where they had dropped the evening before, and fastened each to the hames; they stood quietly while the long plowlines were unhooked from the points of the hames.

Tom Davis's hands, bronzed and blunt-fingered, gathered the plowlines up, gently shaking and lifting them through the air until one on each side of the three horses was correctly angled from the bit ring, coming over the great quarters into his hands in a triangle. "Gidup," he said, clicking his tongue, and the three threw their weight into the collar as one. Each leaned forward and lifted a great hoof with almost telepathic synchronization, and the disc eased forward, not jerking, but taking hold deep in the dark earth, cutting straight and true behind them.

Somewhere in the middle of the morning they heard the train whistle, shrill as an angry stallion. Turning, Tom Davis saw it coming toward them—the groaning of its wheels was like a living thing in travail. Fleetingly he wished that he had been on the far side of the paddock when it made its sporadic run to the hydro station. The slow, crawling terror dragged its great length up the gradient, coming upon the team from behind, huge wheels grinding in a shuddering frenzy, while the sulphur-tainted smoke eddied across the paddock, wreathing itself about the horses. It smote at their senses with a treble menace, sight, sound and scent. Like things beleaguered the three stood uncertain.

The old man tied the reins back tight to the discs and went and stood by them so they could sense his nearness. They did not look at him. There was a faint tremor amongst the three that grew to a visible quiver of still-leashed apprehension. The nearside chestnut lifted a tentative hoof and reefed at the bit. The mare swung her head high in a half circle toward the railway line—pulling the nearside chestnut's bit askew until he complied and stared likewise. The offside chestnut leaned into the collar a little and stared apprehensively at all the blinkered bridle would allow him to see.

"Easy now, easy now," intoned the familiar voice alongside them, and the nearside chestnut dropped his great forehoof again. Some of the loose earth crumbled in, falling against it like a wavelet against a rock. The mare continued to stare ahead when she could no longer see anything, ears pricked against the sound.

When the engine with the curious men in the cab was gone, and the last truck went past with a clanking blur of indifferent wheels, the old man loosed the reins and urged the horses forward again, smiling a little to himself, pleased that there had been others to see the proof of his lore with the team.

HE was something rare now, an anachronism on the landscape, but the might of the three had the power to turn eyes for another backward look. The deep solidity of the plow-gashed earth was a fitting thing to take their leviathan stride. They moved with powerful dignity in their vast amplitude of strength—stepping freely with a strong, slinging action.

Tom Davis would watch them as they worked, knowing the satisfaction of an artisan seeing his craft fulfilled. He had been careful in the breaking of the three, careful that they should never learn defiance—believing that no horse knows its own strength until it has resisted and conquered a man, and so they never learned the truth of that.

When they were younger and in training, after the day's work was over, he had sponged their shoulders with a lukewarm solution of salt and water, washing away the sweat-stained collar marks to prevent galling. Knowing that he had no cause for wariness he could walk behind each of

Gord Collins

them to adjust an S-hook and keep his mind only on that, or stand level with their great quarters and run a hand down their lower legs, and say, "Lift up," and the big hoof would come up easily into his hand and lie across his knee without more than its own weight while he tended the hoof. He would talk to them quietly and his voice reached down into them, infiltrating the pits of their brain. They understood its tone, just as they could read the wind, or be suddenly panicked by the contagion of terror in their kind.

As one who studies these things he knew the indisputable truths about the great horses, and he built his code of rules around those truths. He knew that a horse does not pull by instinct, but through training; that he first learns of fear from another's flinching; that if anyone plays a practical joke on him he only feels the torment and does not understand the humor; and when urged he will pull till his great heart breaks and he goes down on his knees, unable to rise again, still willing, still believing that the possessor of the whip hand comprehends the limits of his endurance. "No," the old man thought, saddened, "there are times when the beasts of God are better creatures than those who have dominion over them."

WHEN finally it was time for the longer midday break, the sun was at its zenith, its molten fervor filtered by a humid cloud layer. Tom Davis halted the team and went to fetch the three nosebags and the kit from off the fence. He loosened the bridle straps, slipping the bits from the horses' mouths, and placed the nosebags, filled with chaff and oats, over their heads. He collected his own meal and sat down near them to eat it.

The sea birds that had followed after him all morning swooped closer in mewling, dark-pinioned flight. He threw the crusts to them, watching them squabble. He looked away at the lowering sky. The clouds lay in a vast gray pall. Leaning over the horizon in mock largesse they taunted the bleak and parching earth. Far away on the mountain range their shadows played in empty buffoonery. The old man said, "They all reckon it's going to rain, but it won't. About an hour from now that wind will go round to the northwest and it won't rain for weeks. Always does when the clouds lie like that at this time of the year."

The three flicked an attentive ear toward his voice and continued feeding—the muscles bulging in the sides of their heads. Irregularly they were forced to lower their heads as one or the other sought the gleanings in the bottom of the nosebag by pressing it against the ground and lipping lightly at it. When they had finished they stood, all three of them, staring mutely toward the willow bordered water hole in the far corner of the paddock. Spring fed, it was deep and secret and cold, and the fallen feathers from the wild geese lay on its banks in slender gashes of color like a random guerdon left for some dark genie. There was water there they knew, and out of the heat and burning toil the knowledge of it came to them,

cool on the wind, so that they yearned after its thirst-slaking promise.

Tom Davis got up and took off the nosebags, rubbing each head affectionately, and said apologetically, "No drink for you yet, and not for a while after I get you home. Any man who has seen a horse in trouble with colic isn't going to let it happen to one of his own." He adjusted the last bit again, and his hands, old, sun-darkened and large veined, lingered there; his fingers curved, cupping memory, ghost-filled with labors long done. "No, I never want that trouble on my conscience," he reflected.

AND then as old men do, he became troubled and distracted over the things he had seen, and he said aloud to the three, "There are people who say animals don't feel pain—they try and fool themselves that life for you is just a sort of blur and it doesn't matter what happens—that you don't understand. None of us really understands pain, but anything that is flesh and blood must feel it, and if animals don't, then all creation is out of order."

Filled with a kind man's wrath at irreparable damage, the indignation worked in him for a while, and he finished by saying angrily, "And it's not for any of us to be trying to criticize the works of God." To him such talk was criticism, a fool's babbling to stifle conscience; a deliberate denial of the might and beauty and perfect sensitivity of an Almighty handiwork. For they were perfect, he knew that. In a strange way all animals were entirely complete in themselves, and into the careless hands of the imperfect their time span is delivered.

The old man walked over to the fence and hung up the nosebags and kit. Then he urged the team on again. The great legs, wide-angled from solid breadth of body, lifted largely and thrust against the earth, straining and powerful. About their hoofs the long fetlock hairs creamed in a flurry of endeavor. Trace chains grinding, swingletrees lifted, quivering taut, and the discs took their hold of the earth.

HE worked the team up the side of the hill, walking alongside the discs, following the crumbling earth that churned darkly beneath the blades in rapid wake. The three breasted the slope with vigorous endeavor, coming into the wind earnestly, benign of expression, ears slightly lopped. Each strong forehand lifted for the next step, great wide knee bent, arched to its zenith, then plunged down in Leviathan accord with the other two.

When they had disced the whole of the small sloping hillside, Tom Davis spelled the team, and they went down onto the flat that was smooth and level as the back of a hand, and which he knew like his own. A while after that, because he was tired, and because he had never really believed or witnessed such a thing as anyone being thrown off the discs, the old man did as he usually did and climbed into the seat perched above the blades.

In front of him the three pulled steadily. Behind him the sea gulls

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wheeled and settled to earth spasmodically. Sitting there he felt the gentle bumping of the discs, slicing the furrow. Above him the cloud wrack had dispersed in the changing wind. He was pleasurable aware of the relief that riding had given to his aching legs. He looked about him, studying the slow dehydration of the grasses beneath the drought. He calculated it would last another three weeks. After an hour he spelled the team and then rode on again behind them.

Lulled by the rhythmic stride of the three and the quiet of the land about him, Tom Davis was utterly unprepared for the incredible when it happened. He almost accepted it passively, as one accepts the terrible inconsequence of an evil dream. There was a sudden, wrenching, concerted movement beneath him and he was flung bodily from the seat, catapulted in a sickeningly rapid parabola — thrown down like any other portion of earth before the still turning blades, winking their steel mockery of the sun.

As he felt himself leave the seat, and the reins slackened in his grasp, the old man called to the three, automatically, and once only, "Whoa there." His voice was loud and forceful with surprise and anguish that death should approach him thus. Then he hit the ground, sprawled on the furrow, the breath gone from his lungs and fear in his heart. He lay immobile, gasping, the reins still clenched in his fist.

BUT the three did hear him. Over the thin cries of the following sea birds they heard and heeded, and the thrust of their effort-grooved quarters stopped on the instant; each great hoof, caught in midstride, finished that one step, sank into the loose earth with finality and stayed there motionless.

After a long moment Tom Davis looked up. Above him the steel discs made a gleaming row of multiple moons to eternity. One of them touched his forehead with the bare promise of death. Sprawled on the dusty earth he raised his head, and the blade bit a thin red line on his forehead for his unwariness. He

writhed himself away from it and sat up. One booted foot lay between the giant, hairy fetlocks of the middle mare. She eased her weight off one of them and rested it on the point of the hoof. Not a fraction more of the ground in front of the hoof was imprinted by the movement. Like a rock she stood. Incurious, impassive, the three still held his life in their care, and training — fettered, they waited motionless for the word of command. For God did not give to these placid ones of cold-blooded lineage a soul wherewith to comprehend the terror sudden death holds for a man with all eternity waiting.

TREMBLING the old man trod blindly over the slackened trace chains, and found his way to their heads. The three stared at him, square blinkered, and now mildly curious. On each in turn he laid a shaking hand, and no words could he find now to say to them. He who had always talked to his horses stood before them numbly. The heat from their great bodies, sweated out in their furnace of toil, glowed against him, easing the cold fright from his bones. He stood there, his head bowed a little, overcome by the strange imponderability that the beasts of God in their mortality can be rewarded only by man for what they do. And the three did not know, would never know, that because they halted to the word of command he had not died beneath the glittering disc knives.

An apple, a measure of oats, the brief pleasure of a small reward, was all he had to offer in return for his life. He was hurtfully conscious of the inability to communicate his reason for gratitude, acutely aware of the impeachable trust that is given to those with dominion over the beasts of the earth.

Tom Davis walked round the team, gratitude welling within him, and gathered up the plowlines. His hands firmed upon them, steady now, and the three came to attention dutifully. "Gidup," he said, and clicked his tongue. The three pressed into their collars, humble and willing, and the discs slashed into the dusty imprint where his body had lain. v



Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women



[Guide photos]

TODAY most of the things we use in our homes are machine made. Yet people still work, or are learning to work with their hands and minds, to create lasting things that are beautiful and useful too. They have "thinking" hands, and their thoughts can be seen in their painting, ceramics, woodwork and needlework.

Last May I discovered many of these thinking hands in and around the rural community of Baldur in southern Manitoba. That's when I was one of over 600 people to see the handicraft exhibition arranged by Baldur's Hobbycraft Guild.

As I talked to people such as Thora Thorleifson I learned that the show had had the usual, simple beginning. Back in 1951 the local women's institute decided to sponsor classes in leathercraft and sewing. Both the response and the work were so praiseworthy that the ladies decided to arrange a modest display and charge a small fee to raise money for the nearby rehabilitation center at Ninette Sanatorium. The end result was the formation of the Hobbycraft Guild.

This year the Guild had 75 members. It has arranged exhibits each year since the first small one in 1951 in Baldur's theater turned community hall. And each year they have had something new to show to their visitors. This year it was a ceramics display arranged by the five women who regularly traveled the 60-odd miles to Brandon for lessons. The Guild executive arranges for classes once a group indicates an interest in a specific craft.

Visitors converge on Baldur from all directions the day of the show. And they can have an attractively served country lunch for a small sum in the hall basement. The Hobbycraft show has already met with some modest success. For example, Greenway Agricultural Society set up a special class for articles from the Hobbycraft group. Now interested people from nearby Deloraine are planning a showing of the Baldur district crafts for this fall.

How are the various articles selected? Thora told me the Guild executive encourages members to bring the articles they consider most worthy of exhibition. She also told me that they try to

gather a few samples of heirloom handicraft pieces to add atmosphere and to show the continuity in crafts over the years.

The Baldur Hobbycraft Guild is fortunate because it can draw upon a group of trained people from within the community for its teachers.

For example, there's Margaret Alcock who lives at Belmont, 9 miles away. Margaret is an artist by choice and profession. She began her art studies in England. Later she studied at the University of Manitoba's School of Art. She has also taken some of the advanced painting classes offered by the Banff School of Fine Arts.

She had been teaching a small group at Belmont for a few years. Then when the Baldur group realized they had a teacher almost next door, they arranged for classes. Last year Margaret had nine women from the Baldur community as students, most of them farm women.

There's Lillian Bjarnarson, who lives in Baldur. She gives classes in Hardanger embroidery. Last year there were 12 in her class; some of them from town, others from the farming community. Her success as a teacher and her students' ability to learn were to be seen in the tablecloths and place mat sets on exhibit. Traditionally, Hardanger embroidery designs adorn the white aprons that are part of a Norwegian woman's national costume. Transferred to edgings on tablecloths and place mats they give these pieces heirloom quality.

There were excellent examples of metal tooling from classes conducted by two other local women, Dorothy Bateman and Mary Davis. For those who wanted to learn with hook or needle, there were classes in crocheting, smocking and embroidery.

The show was not limited to exhibits from women in the community. Joe Vermeersch and Siggi Anderson showed their dexterity in woods.

Siggi, retired from his garage business some years ago, has never retired his woodworking talents. Adults appreciated the graceful candlesticks and useful corner cupboard from his lathe;

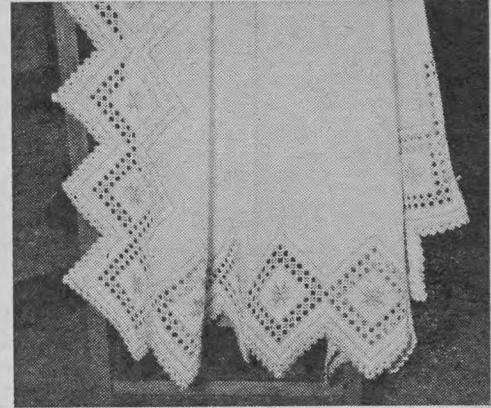
(Please turn to page 34)

Thinking Hands

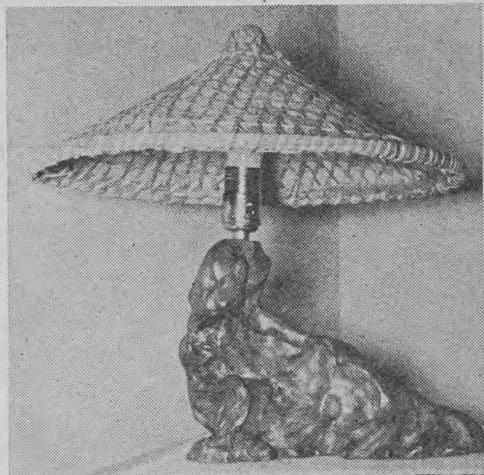
By introducing new crafts and teaching old arts, skilled teachers in this community are helping friends and neighbors to express their creative talents

by
ELVA FLETCHER

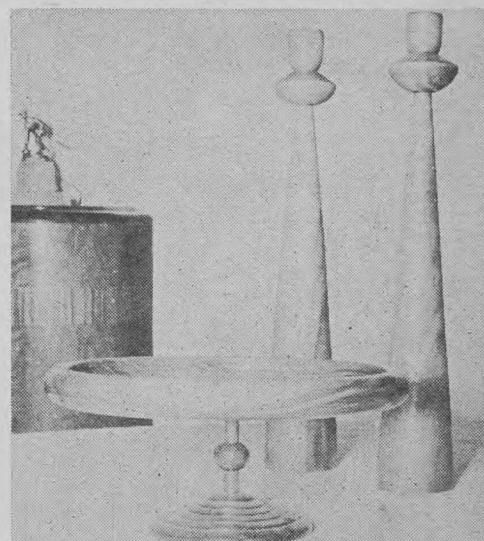
Dorothy Bateman
admires some of the
ceramics shown by
Baldur craftswomen.



Traditional Hardanger embroidery decorates this tablecloth designed for today's use. It was worked by Lillian Bjarnarson, Baldur.



Joe Vermeersch waxes and polishes driftwood and diamond willow into burnished beauty. He uses them for lamps like this.



The skilled hands and craftsman's eye of Siggi Anderson turn woods of varied kinds into household items. Here are two samples.

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

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Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L.A. Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists."



[Boosey & Hawkes photo]
Youngsters enjoy playing a recorder.

HAVE you longed to give your child some musical training, then decided that the cost of instrument and lessons was prohibitive? Would your child persist with daily music practice or want to give up after the novelty wore off? Has your child enough musical ability to justify a large expenditure for his training?

These were the questions I asked myself when I was considering what

Thinking Hands

(Continued from page 33)

children (and adults who hadn't lost their childish hearts) found fun in his wooden mouse family.

Joe had fashioned polished driftwood and diamond willow (some of the latter gathered from his own pasture) into lamp bases and candlesticks. A coffee table of cedar burl french polished satin smooth, also proved Joe's talents.

"There's nothing to it," he said as he shared his secrets with me. He gathers driftwood each time he visits the coast. Then he polishes it with the cheapest of floor waxes because "fancy waxes give too high a gloss." Eyes twinkling he says "the more you rub the more depth of color you get."

His method for french polishing: First, sand the surface well. Then rub it with boiled linseed oil sprinkled with pumice until the surface is dry to the hand. Repeat this procedure once a day for 30 days. His farm home proves that his method works.

And there were other treasures to be admired at this year's show—quilts, tastefully embroidered household linens, hooked rugs, knitted garments, braided binder twine mats in three colors.

Baldur isn't a thickly populated district. It does have a lot of people who are interested in expressing their creative instincts usefully. Couple this with the talents of those who have the training and desire to share that training with others and you find a community that's good to live in.

V

Adventure in Music

by ANNA TILLENIUS

musical training I could provide for my son, then eight years old. My own musical training had not been extensive—choral singing at school and a few piano lessons enabled me to read music.

"Why not try a recorder?" a music teacher friend of mine suggested. "Its technical difficulties aren't great, and it's possible to learn the rudiments of music without the problems of a more difficult instrument."

I confessed I'd never heard of such an instrument.

"It's really a wooden flute, only it's blown from the end," she explained, "and of all musical instruments, the recorder is the easiest to blow—and the cheapest. It appeals to musical children and to children who do not excel at singing. Recorders were widely played in England before the 17th century: they've been revived and now they're used for solos, duets and small groups of players."

Armed with this information I purchased a wooden soprano recorder at a department store for \$4, an instruction book for beginners for \$1 and we started off playing the recorder.

IT was fun all the way! The lessons were simple and easy to follow and in the first lesson we were able to play two simple tunes. We were delighted and proceeded rapidly through one lesson after another—a little too rapidly we found out later when we retraced our steps! Soon we purchased a second soprano recorder and were able to play simple two-part music.

We continued in this way for two years, tackling more difficult music as our skill improved. Music practice became a daily part of my son's day and we found that an earnest half-hour practice at noon hour or after school was adequate. I fitted in my practice with my household schedule and managed to keep pace with his progress. In the evenings we enjoyed playing duets.

My musical friend now suggested an alto recorder which cost \$9. This added new zest to our duets because the alto recorder has a deep resonant

tone which gave body to our music.

After we had played the recorders for three years, I had the answers to my questions: my boy had formed the habit of daily music practice and he had shown sufficient musical ability to warrant a greater outlay.

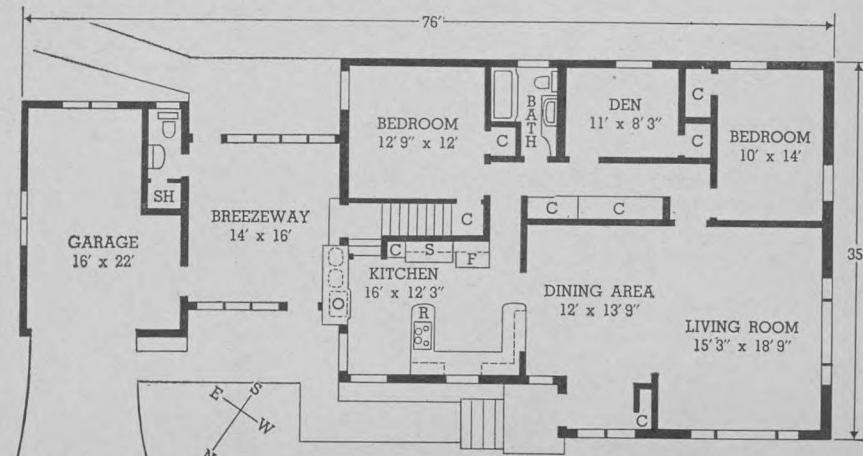
When he decided he would like to try a clarinet, we purchased a second-hand instrument and arranged for lessons. He continued to practise music daily and increased the practice time. Soon he found a place in the school orchestra. From then he was "on his own" with his music. At thirteen he joined a Sea Cadet group and was admitted to a fine band. The band master suggested a better quality instrument, so with his advice we purchased a professional clarinet with a fine full tone. Next came a successful entry in the senior clarinet class in the Musical Festival—a highlight for all of us!

BUT our family musical adventure didn't end there. Because we wanted to hear the performance of a professional clarinetist, I purchased a recording of Mozart's "Concerto in A Major for Clarinet and Orchestra." When we read from the cover jacket that Mozart had discovered the clarinet and was one of the first musicians to write for this instrument, we became interested in this composer. Now we discovered Mozart!

With the long playing record "Mozart—His Story and Music" (Music Master Series), we heard selections from 20 of Mozart's compositions interspersed with the story of his life. With this background we began purchasing our favorite Mozart recordings—"The Magic Flute," "Symphony No. 40," "Requiem in D Minor" and "String Quartet." Soon we were enjoying each one with understanding.

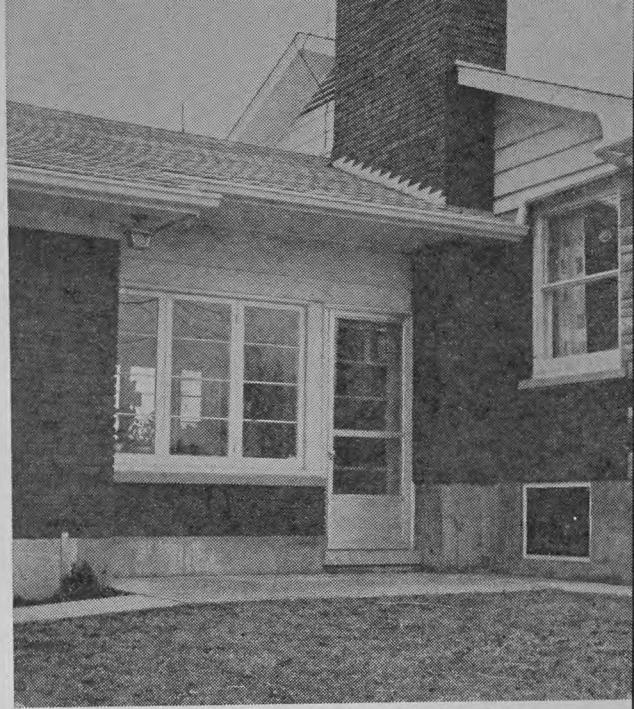
Now we are considering another composer from the "Music Master Series" (likely Mozart's friend Haydn) whose works we would like to hear. Truly our family musical venture has been a rewarding experience, a venture that continues to enrich our lives.

Birkenshaw Breezeway





[Guide photos]



The breezeway, a favorite feature in the Birkenshaws' homegrown house plan, extends between the garage and house itself as shown at left.

Birkenshaw Breezeway ... and other fine house plan features

STAN and Ann Birkenshaw have lived in three houses on their farm near Ridge-town in southern Ontario. And after 5 years of living in the third one—a home which they designed themselves—it is still their favorite.

The small house they lived in when first married, and the old family house they moved into after the war, have both been sold and moved off the farm. One stands within view just down the road; the other was moved several miles away. Their present home represents many years of planning.

"We talked building for 4 or 5 years," Ann said. "We'd wanted to build right after the war, but materials were scarce and of questionable quality, so we put it off. While we were at the talking stage we both drew up lists of what we'd like in a home. Of course we couldn't have them all—you know you have to give up some things to have others."

"I drew up numerous house plans and we went to a lot of home shows looking for ideas. We adapted a number of things we saw in model homes." So skillfully did Mrs. Birkenshaw draw the final plan, the carpenters worked directly from her drawings.

Perhaps the single feature most dear to both Birkenshaws is the breezeway which connects house and garage. The connecting walls are of red brick; the front and back walls are mostly window. A door in each wall opens respectively to the garage, back yard, kitchen and basement, and front drive.

"In the morning when the mail comes, I really appreciate the brightness in the breezeway," Ann says. Stan points out another feature: "When people come to call—cattle buyers or school board members—I can meet them here in the breezeway. We're inside and warm, and we're not disturbing Ann. We wouldn't give up the breezeway for a lot!" A toilet, basin and shower room, just off the breezeway on the garage wall, is an added convenience.

While we were in the breezeway, Stan took me into the garage to see another feature he favors. It's an electric-opening device for the garage door which is operated by a button in the car. He figures it added about \$250 to the garage cost, but says: "It's really wonderful on a rainy day."

Inside the 46-ft. length of house, the rooms are large and bright. Steps to the basement lead down from the breezeway entrance landing, and 3 steps lead up to the breakfast room and kitchen. One arm of the U-shaped kitchen cupboards separates the eating area from the work area. The corner space—so hard to reach into from one side—

is easily accessible from the eating area. It houses the toaster and other breakfast supplies.

Ann adapted other storage ideas from model homes they visited. Two are illustrated below: one for canned goods, and one for pots and pans.

Two sliding panels of wood extend from the upper storage cupboards to the cupboards below the counter between kitchen and dining room. When removed they open a pass-through for dishes and food, and the panels themselves may be used as trays.

"We remained a bit old-fashioned," Ann said. "For instance, this is reflected in the kind of windows we built. But we've been happy with the view they give us. We get a good breeze from the living room windows through the wide dining room arch and right into the kitchen."

Two bedrooms, a den, and the bathroom open off a center corridor entered from the kitchen and living room. In addition to farm records, the Birkenshaws use the den in connection with their service as secretary-treasurer for the public school, a task they've performed since 1943.

The Birkenshaw house is a happy blend of what they felt were the best of their own ideas and the best of what they could read about and see in contemporary home-building. (Stan Birkenshaw follows the same principle in his farm buildings, described in the "Farm-Size Farrowing House" story, carried in the June issue of *The Country Guide*.) The satisfaction they find in their home is a strong recommendation for thoughtful home-planning. See house plan on facing page. ▽



Pans hang from copper wire hooks on punchboard pullouts enclosed below countertop elements.

by **Gwen Leslie**
Home Editor



A comfortable chesterfield fits between doors to garage and to shower-washroom off breezeway.



Stored in top drawer section, the can opener attaches above convenient pullout can shelves.



Apple ladies lend themselves to costumes and hair styles of the bygone eras.

Apple Craft

by WYN VAN SLYCK

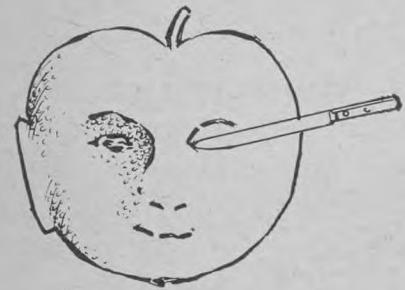
If you can spare a few hours just for fun, try apple craft. With an apple, a sharp knife, and plenty of patience you can create imagi-

native characters that will provoke laughs from both family and friends.

Choose a large, well shaped apple. Peel thin, keeping the surface smooth. The shape of the apple, and the character you wish to create will determine whether you begin with the apple in an upright position or turn it on its side. In the latter case the stem and blossom ends will form the ears.

Remember that the part you carve away is of the greatest importance. Think in terms of a head and face and always work for a profile. First, cut two crescents, from the eyebrow down each side of the nose. Make a small cut for the base of the nose; make another one for the mouth.

Now carefully begin to remove bits of apple. With a cut in the right



Carve shaded areas deeply enough to show facial contours. Cut skin only from forehead, nose and cheek areas because these are high spots.

place it is possible to achieve remarkable realism in these wrinkled faces. When the cutting is complete, draw a string through the center of the apple with a darning needle and hang it in a cool place to dry. Do not detach this string.

Now all you need do is watch the aging process. Without further help from you, interesting changes take place as the apple face ages and develops its own special character.

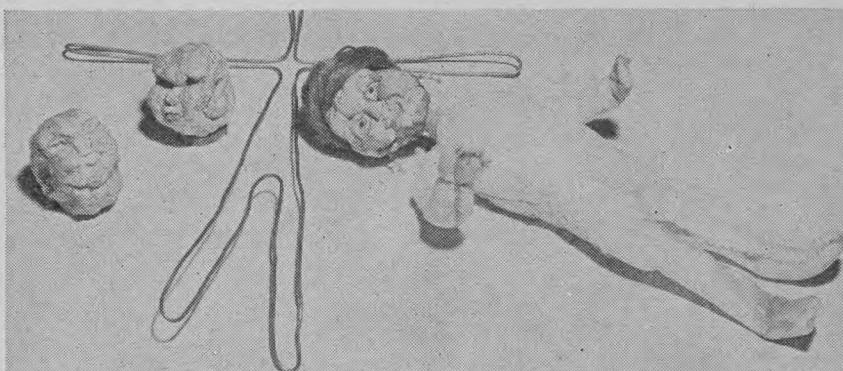
Some apples have pink flesh and need little added color. Others, when dry, may be improved with a touch of pastel or water color on cheeks and lips. Thread a shiny black bead on one inch of fine wire, twist the ends together, dip in glue and insert for the eyes. Make a wig from wool or real hair that has first been sewn to a piece of nylon-hose. Glue it to the doll's head.

The doll's body, made from pliable wire, padded with batten,

and covered with any finely knit material such as nylon hose, can be bent here and there, to achieve a natural pose. Begin and end your wire at the neck. Dip these two ends in LePage's bond fast glue and insert in the head at the string. Now thread the string and, with a few stitches and a knot, secure the head to the body.

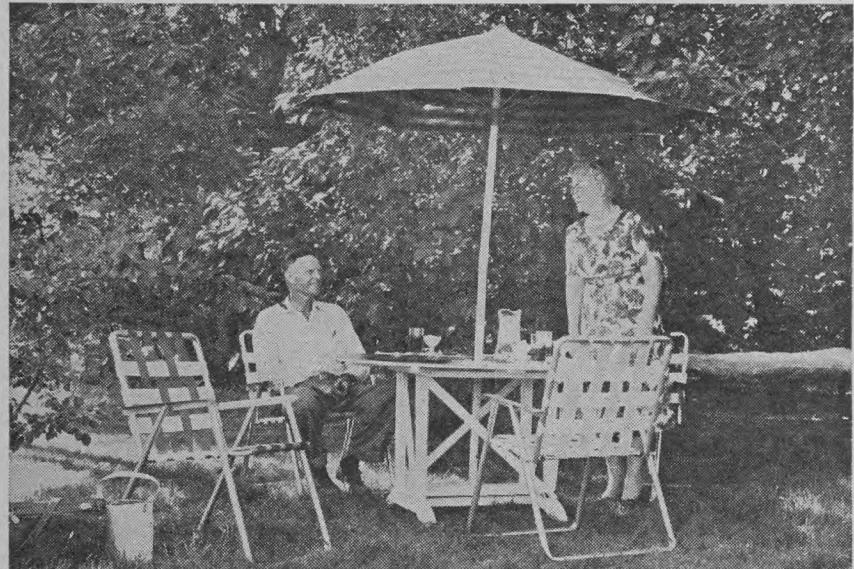
A simple stand to hold the dolls can be made by placing a firm wire upright in a board with a hoop at the top to circle the doll's waist.

The character you have created, hair-do and all, will inspire you as to the period of dress. Since it is inevitable that these faces will look old, it is fun to carry out the costume of a bygone era. Long drawers, petticoats, billowing skirts, and lace caps suit them very well. And you will probably find yourself searching for fine pin stripes, dainty florals, miniature lace, braid and beads to garb your latest creation.



This picture shows dried head (untouched); dried head touched up, eyes in place; wire body; doll with padded body, wig of real hair, bead earrings.

For Outdoor Dining



When there is summertime entertaining to be done and weather co-operates Eleanor and Cliff Wood welcome their guests to this outdoor living room.

FARM families are charter members of today's fastest growing unofficial association: the do-it-yourself club. Eleanor and Cliff Wood, who farm at Marquette, Man., are no exception. Take, for example, the outdoor table in the Woods' garden.

The Woods use their garden as an outdoor living room all summer long—weather and mosquitoes permitting, of course—for themselves and for entertaining the constant stream of visitors that summer brings. So, when Eleanor outlined

her idea for a garden table with a fold-over top Cliff went to work.

It's a round table made of two semi-circular pieces which are hinged underneath. One-half is rigid, the second half folds over so that the entire top is protected from the weather when it is closed.

Cliff used 1-inch lumber for the two halves. Four 1" by 3" uprights braced diagonally are fitted to two rounded feet cut from 2" by 4"s. The whole got a coat of white paint plus a coat of clear varnish.

A hole in the center takes the

shaft of the colorful garden umbrella. The umbrella is a kind of do-it-yourself project too. When its first cover gave way Eleanor made a new one of rainbow-striped denim which she subsequently waterproofed.

Cliff made some of their garden chairs too and some of these also fold up. As Eleanor explains it, "I find this type of garden furniture requires a lot less care than some of the heavy, less flexible kind."

With Eleanor providing the artistic ideas that make an attractive home, and Cliff the ability to adapt these ideas to everyday use, the Woods have a combination that's difficult to beat.—E.F.

Laminated Fabric Finds Favor

LAMINATED fabrics are much in the fashion picture these days.

If you have been thinking about buying a ready-made garment of a laminated fabric, or if you have been considering some home sewing with it, you'll be interested in what clothing specialist Nancy Zavediuk, of the Alberta Government's extension service, says about these present-day fabrics.

Lamination is the process of bonding polyurethane foam to a natural or synthetic material. Now manufacturers are offering a double laminate (or foam sandwich). This is a layer of foam with fabric bonded on both sides to make it reversible.

In the earliest laminates, the fabric was glued to the foam. Garments made of these could neither be washed nor dry cleaned because the glue tended to dissolve in the cleaning process. Now laminates are heat-fused and may be laundered or dry cleaned, depending on the fabric. For example, a laminate of 100 per cent cotton, or a man-made synthetic such as nylon, may be washed successfully; a wool laminate should be dry cleaned for best results.

If you plan to sew a laminated fabric, be sure there are no ripples in it. Secondly, choose a simple pattern. Laminates do not drape or handle as other fabrics do. For this reason patterns should be simple in design with a minimum of seaming and detail.

Mrs. Zavediuk offers these suggestions to home sewers:

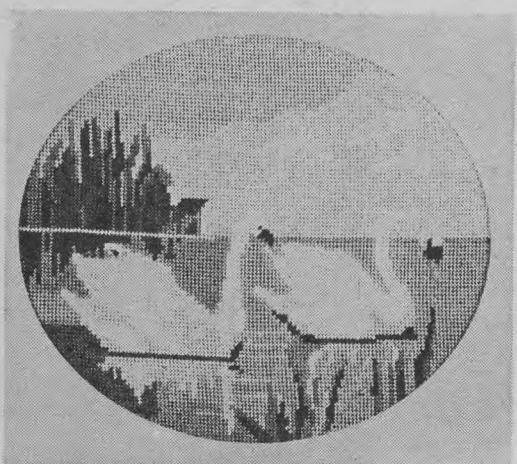
- Use a longer stitch (about 10 per inch).
- Set the machine tension looser than normal.
- Loosen the pressure on the presser foot.

To keep foam from sticking under the presser foot when you are stitching on the wrong side, put tissue paper next to the foam. Stitch through all thicknesses and then tear the tissue away.

To sum up, laminated fabrics find favor because: They stand up to repeated washings and dry cleanings; they dry faster than quilt-lined fabrics; they are crush and crease resistant; they give warmth without weight; they are water-repellent; and they retain their shape.

Petit Point Kits

M-132. This charming country scene, worked in pastel shades, is a companion picture to M-126, offered in Feb. 1962. **Church in the Valley** petit point kits in 2-thread (4 by 5 in.), and 3-thread (5 by 6 in.), \$3 each. Chart alone, 75¢. In wool (11 by 14½ in.) kit costs \$5.75.



M-178. A calm lake mirrors two graceful swans. Rushes in the foreground, duck blind and trees in background provide color accents. Petit point kits in 2-thread (3½ by 4¼ in.) and 3-thread (4¼ by 5¼ in.), \$2.50 each. Wool, (9 by 11½ in.), \$4. Chart alone, 50¢.

M-131. Strikingly attractive as a chair seat worked in wool, this **Red Roses and White Violets** design also makes a pretty petit point picture. Two-thread (3½-in. sq.) and 3-thread (4-in. sq.) kits \$2 each. Chart alone, 35¢. Wool kit (18-in. sq. canvas, no background supplied) \$4.



M-128 (above) and M-127 (right) offer dainty petit point portraits in blue and red, respectively. Kits in 2-thread (2 by 2½ in. finished picture measure) and 3-thread (2¾ by 3¼ in.) are available at \$1.75 each. Chart alone, 50¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



Potato REFRIGERATOR BUNS

When you bake at home, Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is your most trustworthy aid. Try this step-by-step recipe for moist and tender plain dinner rolls with thin golden crusts. You can have the dough all ready in the refrigerator for the moment when delicious dinner rolls are just the thing to round out a meal.

You'll need:

¾ c. salted potato water
 ½ c. granulated sugar
 ½ c. shortening
 ½ c. lukewarm water
 1 tsp. granulated sugar
 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
 2 well-beaten eggs
 4½ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

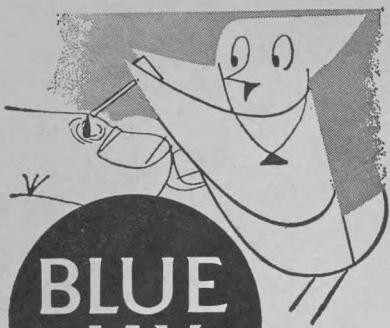
1. Heat potato water (drained from boiled potatoes) stir in the ½ c. sugar and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm potato-water mixture, eggs and 2¼ c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make

a soft dough—about 2¼ c. more. Knead dough lightly in bowl. Cover bowl closely and refrigerate until wanted. (Dough keeps 2 or 3 days.)

To bake a dozen fresh buns:

3. Punch down dough and cut into 2 equal portions—return 1 portion to refrigerator. Allow other portion of dough to rest until it comes to room temperature. Knead on floured board until smooth. Form into a 12-inch roll; cut roll into twelve 1-inch pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth ball. Arrange, well apart, on greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in mod. hot oven (375°) 12 to 15 mins. Bake remaining portion of dough within 3 days. Makes 2 dozen buns.



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T-59



The Spider and the Fly

by MARY AKSIM

HAVE you ever watched a spider spinning his web? The spider is said to build his web to catch his old enemy, the fly. And an old story tells us the spider has a reason for wanting to catch the fly.

A traveler once came to a kingdom far in the north, says the story.

"O King!" he told its ruler, "great is your name, and great is your kingdom, but in the south where I live, we have a servant which I do not see here!"

"And what servant is that?" asked the King.

"Our servant is Fire," said the traveler. "It warms us when we are cold, cooks our food, and helps us to make many wonderful things."

"Does your servant always obey you?" asked the King.

"Well," said the traveler, "to be truthful, we have to watch Fire all the time. If we do not, it gets out of hand quickly and burns our forests and homes. But if we watch Fire carefully, it is very useful."

"And where," asked the King, "can this wonderful servant be found?"

"In the darkest part of the darkest forest," answered the traveler. "In a deep pit guarded by a dragon. In the bottom of the pit is the eternal fire. But only the bravest can snatch a flame from it and bring it away with them. The dragon, you see, is very fierce, and he never sleeps."

When the traveler had gone the King called his subjects together. This happened so long ago that birds, animals and men, and even insects, could still talk together.

"Which of my subjects," asked the King, "is brave enough to go to the darkest part of the darkest forest, to the deep pit guarded by the dragon, and bring back fire?"

Some of the King's knights volunteered. They rode away handsomely. But they never returned.

Then some of the larger animals—the reindeer, the bear, and even the wolf—set off to try their luck. Although the King and his subjects waited and hoped, the animals never came back.

At last the tiny spider approached the King.

"O, Sire!" he piped in his insect voice. "Let me go to fetch the fire!"

The King peered down at his small subject.

"None of the others, all much larger than you, brought back fire," he said. "How can a small insect succeed in such a dangerous task?"

But the spider persisted, and at last the King gave his consent.

And that's where a fly, who had followed the spider all the way from the kingdom, found him. The fly had listened as the spider talked to the King. He had come to see what happened.

Now, as the fierce dragon struggled to get out of the web, and the little spider slept, the fly seized the flame and flew back to the kingdom. There he gave the flame to the happy King, who called all his subjects together, and told what the fly had done.

"From this day," said the King, "the fly may eat unbidden at any table in the land!" And he ordered a huge bonfire, the kingdom's first, in celebration.

"Hurrah! Hurrah for the fly!" shouted all the subjects.

At that moment, the spider came up.

"No! No!" he shouted. "I am the one who overcame the dragon and seized the fire! I should have the reward."

But no one would listen to him. Not even the King.

So, to this day, you can see the spider, spinning his web to catch his old enemy, the fly. And perhaps you'll see the fly, too, eating unbidden at your picnic table! V

the PONY who worked on a MERRY-GO-ROUND

by ALFRED I. TOOKE



Illustrated by BRYAN MCINNES

*A pony who worked on a Merry-go-round
Thought life rather dull until one day he found
The pole had come loose where he went up and down,
So he kicked up his heels and he ran out of town.
He came to the country and jumped an old fence
And scared a white cow almost out of her sense.
He came to a hill, trotted up to the top,
And went down the other side clippety-clop.
He went in a forest to rest in the shade,
And then a discovery quickly he made:
Some fairies were there, in the trees, and behind them,
But he went on resting, for he didn't mind them;
And when he had rested, he gave each a ride,
Then went to their palace and waited outside
While they built him a barn and they filled it with hay
And so far as I know, he lives there to this day!*

Style-wise and Budget-loving

Sew your way to social success with a basic wardrobe

OFF to teacher's college, nursing training, university, or a new job this fall? Planning a career is important . . . but planning a wardrobe that will see you smartly and economically through several years can be challenging tool

For the girl who sews, we recommend co-ordinating a wardrobe of versatile basics that can be added to over the years. By choosing quality fabrics that will retain their good looks, classic patterns that won't look "dated" a year from now, and colors that suit you and match up with accessories you already have—rather than this autumn's "high style" colors—you can have a custom-made wardrobe that you won't see on anyone else. And it can be done for under \$30!

Modern pattern-makers, with busy and budget-wise young moderns in mind, are offering a wide choice of basic patterns that can be mixed and matched in endless variety. A wool jumper with a patterned overblouse and a reversible jacket, for example, can be made from two patterns and offer five completely different "looks" to see you smartly through from early morning to after dark hours.

Even if you're a beginner at the sewing machine, you can produce good-looking, well-fitting garments if you follow pattern instructions, sew with care and press as you go. Experts at your local sewing center will assist with sewing techniques or construction details, and there's an excellent library of booklets available at sewing counters and variety stores for under 30¢ with hints on everything from inserting zippers to turning hems.

For our wardrobe, we've chosen Butterick pattern 2381 for a bottle green wool fitted jumper and loose-fitting rayon blend overblouse patterned in roses with green leaves to blend with the jumper. The gray background will complement the classic gray wool skirt so basic to student wardrobes.

A pert, cropped jacket, Butterick pattern 9767, matches the jumper, but turns a gay patterned face to the world for dress occasions with a reversible lining of crease-resistant acetate in green and white.

The jumper looks equally smart in morning classes, over a sweater or blouse, and for late dates, dressed up with jewelry and white gloves.

A girl's best friend is her sewing machine in sewing this versatile wardrobe. Hems on the jumper and overblouse can be turned neatly and quickly with the blind hemmer (wonderful, too, when turning up last winter's clothes to bring them up-to-date!). A buttonhole attachment, or the small stitch with the buttonhole foot on your automatic machine will make short work of the buttonholes down the back of the blouse.

Singer experts warn that you should guard against stretching when sewing with wool by pinning the seams top and bottom and working toward the middle. Since wool stretches more than the acetate lining for the jacket, baste the entire jacket before sewing. For a well-defined seam edge, bring the seam to the edge, using a needle or finger, and baste close to the edge by hand before pressing. For a casual look, don't overstitch jacket seams.

With these three garments in your "off-to-adventure" wardrobe, you'll rate straight "A's" . . . in economics, for its tiny cost . . . ingenuity . . . and fashion sense.

V

Story and photos courtesy
Singer Sewing Machine Co.



Smart over sweaters or blouses, this versatile sheath offers round-the-clock changes. Cost under \$12 in 1 1/2 yd. 54" green wool at \$6.95 yd.



Rose print on gray rayon blend (\$3.95 yd.) fashions an overblouse for jumper. Cost \$7.



Well-made from good fabric, wardrobe basics repay cost in enduring smartness.



Pattern No. 2381 offers so many outfits from one pattern! The jumper and overblouse pictured below are two examples. Sew woven fabrics or knits in Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; 75¢. Pattern No. 9767 makes a quick 'n easy lined jacket in Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; 50¢.



One side of reversible semi-fitted jacket, pattern No. 9767, matches green jumper.



Jacket turns gay face of green and white acetate for dress wear. Cost is under \$9.

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Check WORKSHOP columns page 27 for ideas that may save time or money.

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David Falk of Westbourne

Young Man with a Plan

DAVID FALK of Manitoba's Westbourne district is convinced about a number of things. First of all, he wants to farm more than anything else. Secondly, he's convinced that the university's 2-year course in practical agriculture is the best there is for any young man who wants to farm.

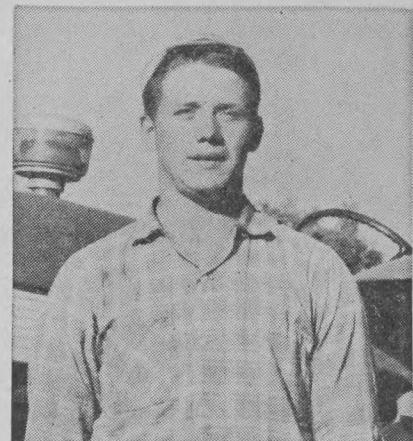
He has other ideas arising out of these two convictions. For example, his studies convinced him that a farmer needs to have a basic operating plan if he is going to have a successful farm business. He also gives priority to the need to keep detailed records and to work out a properly budgeted operation on the basis of those records. He saw what this combination had done for other successful farmers in the province, as a part of his course. His father is giving him the opportunity to put his ideas into practice. And, best of all, they're working on the farm plan together.

Why does he want to farm? "Well," David says, "it's still one place where you still have some independence. And there's pride in owning land, of being able to make decisions for yourself, of trying to prove you can make a success of it." And he is convinced that he and his dad can make the farm a sound economic unit.

THE Falks farm about 600 acres. This acreage takes in some 460 acres under cultivation and about 120 acres of bushland. One of David's course projects was to draw up a 5-year land-use plan adapted to the farm's particular soil type. Basically the plan calls for the farm to produce more beef. They made their beginning last fall by starting their beef herd.

David reasons that half the present cultivated acreage must go into grass. For this reason he has developed a forage rotation. This he feels should do two things. First, it should help to control the erosion to which the farm has been subject. He also hopes it will restore to the soil some of its former fertility. Secondly, it will allow them to develop a good beef herd. Once the full forage rotation is complete David and his dad hope to have between 100 to 150 head of cattle. They also plan to pasture the farm's bushland.

This winter David hopes to feed about 50 head of cattle. Eventually he hopes he and his dad can have about 100 beef cows and feed about 200 steers a year. When one of his classmates suggested this couldn't be done, David's answer was typical



[Guide photo]
Detailed farm accounts are now a part of the Falk farm operation. They are David's responsibility.

of his enthusiasm for farming: "We're going to try." In the meantime he knows the farm plan must be flexible and so adaptable to changing circumstances.

David and his dad have another winter time project. They're going to start working on a father-and-son agreement so that it can be operating when David is 21. Nineteen now, David was 16 when he completed Grade 11 and applied for the diploma course. He was chagrined when he was turned down although he can see the humorous side of the university's decision to turn down his application because he was "too young." However, it was a bitter pill at the time. Now he's convinced it was the wise decision because by waiting the one year he shared classes with boys closer to him in age. "It's rough always being the youngest in the class," he says.

DAVID is just about as enthusiastic about getting an education as he is about farming. In addition to agricultural subjects, he's convinced that farmers need a good grounding in English and the opportunity to use it in public speaking classes. He says "Otherwise how can we communicate our ideas to other people?" He'd even go back to take Grade 12 if he had the time.

So far as the diploma course is concerned David found the farm management studies "the heart of the course." Perhaps his enthusiasm is best shown by the fact that in first year he won a United Grain Growers prize for high class standing; in second year, he won the Steele Briggs trophy for the highest standing in agricultural economics.

David has enthusiasm and interest; his father the wisdom that comes with experience. It seems like a pretty good combination.—E.F. ✓

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CANADIAN FEDERATION HOLDS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, gathering in semi-annual meeting at Port Arthur, Ont., July 24 and 25, gave special attention to the Federal feed freight assistance policy, railway branch line abandonment problems, and the further development of international commodity agreements.

• **Feed Freight Assistance.** With respect to this matter, the Federation's Board of Directors endorsed the following 6-point policy statement drafted by the organization's Policy Committee:

1. That the policy of assisting the movement of feed grain to Eastern Canada and British Columbia markets be continued.

2. That the Federal feed freight assistance policy be embodied in special legislation, replacing the present policy of implementation through Order-in-Council and annual inclusion of expenditures in the Appropriations Bill.

3. That in general application of freight assistance on feed grain, millfeeds and screenings be continued on the present basis. Some adjustments in the application of the policy are, however, required to provide a greater degree of equity to consumers of feed grains than is at present achieved. To this end the present policy should be modified to provide that in no case shall the balance of cost of transportation to the consumer, after payment of the assistance, be greater than \$3 per ton. The transportation cost referred to is the total cost of the movement to recognized local destinations.

4. That in principle rates of freight assistance paid should not be greater than the cost of the movement to recognized local destinations.

5. That the policy of assisted feed freight should be extended to Ontario wheat and corn moving to provinces east of Ontario.

6. That payment of feed freight assistance need not be confined to movements by water and/or rail.

The statement pointed out that feed freight assistance is a sound and desirable agricultural policy that is effective in serving the national interest. It claimed that the purposes of feed freight assistance are: to encourage the equitable and bal-

anced development of livestock production in Canada; to stabilize grain and livestock prices and markets; to ensure the utilization of Canadian grain in the Canadian livestock industry; and, to guarantee an adequate continuity of supply of protein foodstuffs to the Canadian consumer.

• **Branch Line Abandonment.** In this connection, the Federation de-

cided to call for immediate action by the Federal Government to halt consideration by the Board of Transport Commissioners of applications in Canada for branch line abandonment. The need, the Federation said, is for an overall government policy for orderly consideration of branch line abandonment before further piecemeal action is taken. Farmers, grain companies, and other users of railway transport cannot be fairly treated, or the problem dealt with effectively, unless such an overall policy is first determined.

• **International Commodity Agreements.** Turning to the field of trade,

the CFA Board agreed that the special and difficult problems of international trade in agricultural products can best be met by the development of international commodity agreements for such products. The Board believes that discussion of international agreements in the present European Common Market negotiations is a hopeful development and should be pursued. It said such agreements are the best way to ensure orderly expansion of world trade in farm products on a basis that gives stability to prices and markets and treats producers fairly. V



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Letters

Shrink Loss on Hogs

The articles in The Country Guide (June issue) concerning livestock marketing were interesting. We realize that in writing the articles Mr. Faulknor directly quoted the persons interviewed, and we believe one in particular should be questioned. We refer to Mr. Perkins' statement under "Hog Board for the West?" in which he twice mentions a shrink loss of 15 per cent in carcass weight, through a movement of 300 miles, resulting in 1 day's delay in kill.

Obviously this must be a mis-quote, or Mr. Perkins and the party

to whom he refers in his interview were, to say the least, prone to exaggeration.

Our organization has accumulated and shipped hogs for producers since 1924. We have experienced all the methods of sale, changes in grades, discounts, etc., that have been effected since that time, which we are still experiencing having shipped 37,824 hogs during the past year.

We have sold and shipped hogs on live weights and dressed weights into local areas, B.C., Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and in years past to points in the United States. The bulk of our accumulations are now being slaughtered in B.C., Alberta, and Saskatchewan, particularly since hogs are sold on dressed weight. Our

records clearly indicate to us what to expect in yield at the various plants.

The theory that hogs slaughtered on the same day they leave the farm will yield more than if slaughtered the following day is being advanced principally by dealers, truckers, and some processors who are interested only in movement of or receipt of direct shipments; however, our records do not bear this out.

In order to obtain information concerning yields and shrink, we together with the Ponoka Co-op Livestock Marketing Assn., an organization similar to ours, made the following test:

On June 17, 1959, the first 50 hogs consigned to the Ponoka Co-op were immediately trucked to Edmonton and slaughtered the same day. These yielded 77.12 per cent. The balance of the Ponoka accumulations on that day were divided between Edmonton and Calgary plants and killed the following day. The Edmonton consignment yielded 77.53 per cent and the Calgary shipment 77.23 per cent. In other words, yield experience favored hogs slaughtered on the 18th as against quick slaughter on the 17th.

Other experiments have shown that hogs do not lose body or tissue weight until approximately 36 hours have elapsed since the last feeding. The Ponoka experiment corroborates our frequently stated contention that hogs that are fed the morning they leave the farm will yield more if killed the following day than if slaughtered on the day of delivery.

The simple reason for this is that hogs will utilize whatever feed they contain until it is fully digested, and that feed in quick-slaughtered hogs is wasted.

The fact that hogs do retain fill until arrival at plants was borne out in an experiment at one of the larger plants in the United States. In this a group of 40 hogs was selected at random out of truck and railway consignments. The group was killed and railed separately, at which time the fill in each hog was determined. Fill ranged all the way from 11 to 35 lb. with an average of 24 lb. per hog. These hogs were purchased on the live weight basis, thus they no doubt contain more fill than Canadian hogs purchased on the dressed basis.

However, the basic principle is the same, in that the last 5 lb. of feed given a hog will produce as much pork as any previous 5 lb., provided that the hog is allowed to utilize it before being slaughtered.

Advertising and propaganda to the contrary, it is not always possible for slaughtering establishments to kill hogs on day of arrival, as very few plants slaughter hogs exclusively and must fit other livestock into their operations.

We suggest that hogs intended for market be given a moderate feeding the morning they are to be taken to market, and that they be consigned where they can be sold competitively.

G. A. WRIGHT,
Manager,
The Blindman Valley Co-op Assn.,
Bentley, Alta.

In Love with Cover

I would like a year's subscription to The Country Guide. Also I am including 15¢ for the June issue if you are able to supply one for me. I have seen my parents' issue and have fallen in love with your cover picture. I don't believe I have ever seen a more beautiful pastoral scene and, as I do quite a lot of oil painting, I am anxious to secure this picture that I may paint one for our home. (I can't have my mother's because she plans on doing one in water colors!)

My folks have often given us their old issues of The Guide, and we do enjoy reading them. Also your covers have improved over the years, and we have often saved them for various projects.

MRS. C. F. ORANGE,
398 Linwood St.,
St. James, Man.

Phases of the Moon

Would it be asking too much to include the phases of the moon and the dates? This could appear right under the Weather Forecast.

Some people are still rather superstitious as regards the moon and its phases. For instance, a hen setting on eggs, if timed so that the chicks will hatch on the full moon, they will be vital and vigorous. The same applies to the planting of certain vegetables.

This may sound silly to you, but I am sure that many of your readers would appreciate this new addition. Thanking you for a good magazine and wishing you every success.

ED DAUPHIN,
Box 285, Kingston, Ont.

Fit for Framing

I saved the cover (August 1961) showing "Cool Spot for Shorthorns" on Yellow Briar Farm, Mono Mills, Ont., and have just finished mounting it for a picture. I was born and spent my childhood days 3 or 4 miles southwest of Yellow Briar Farm and have read the book "The Yellow Briar." I attended St. John's S.S. and church in Mono Mills. Have you any extra copies of August 1961, and would you please forward one or two? I'd be very grateful.

EVELYN DUKE,
Battleford, Sask.

Goat Fancier

I have been a subscriber to your paper for some time now and through the years have enjoyed every copy. But there is one thing that disappoints me after I've studied every issue—there are never any good articles about goats and on goat raising. I can't understand this as the goat is a valuable little milk producer and properly cared for is no trouble at all.

We own two milking does. We raise their young ones and butcher them for meat and find it delicious. But there is more to learn about their care than we know and so little is written about them that I wish you would print some good articles, as there are a lot of small goat keepers that would appreciate it, I'm sure.

MARGARET K. TAYLOR,
Box 464, Enderby, B.C.

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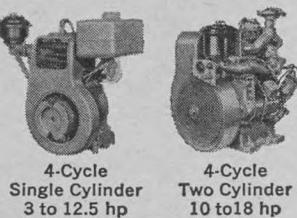
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CAN FARM PEOPLE ACHIEVE UNITY?

(Continued from page 14)

as local and national government structures.

6. Advisory Services. There is also the trend to increasing use by organizations of consultative and advisory services as a basis for decision making. The Commission felt that, in view of this trend, farm organizations will be expected to provide an increasing range of consultative services for their members.

WHAT FARMERS SAID

The Commission surveyed farm opinion by means of a written questionnaire. The questionnaires were completed by a representative cross-section of Manitoba farm people, some of whom were non-members of existing farm organizations. Here are the highlights of what the farmers themselves thought.

Survey farmers felt that the major functions of a farm organization should be:

- To provide positive leadership to unify the farm population.
- To achieve better economic returns to farmers.
- To achieve better social services, through a greater range of social activities, youth and educational programs.
- To provide a source of unbiased information and educational programs for the farm population.

Lack of leadership was the single factor most responsible for the lack of unity among farmers, according to the survey. The second most common criticism of existing farm organizations voiced by survey farmers was inadequate methods of financing. Next on their list were inadequate membership policies, resulting in loss of members and apathy among the remaining members. Their final major criticism was that farm organization programs were inadequate in that they did not develop a positive line of action which would actually improve either the economic or social well-being of their members.

The Commission felt it was highly significant that survey farmers thought the prime function of farm organizations is to give leadership, and that their most common criticism was the lack of such leadership.

Turning to membership, the bulk of the survey farmers thought that it should be open to only bona fide farmers—those actually and directly engaged in farming. Moreover, the survey indicated that most of the farmers favored some form of direct membership, preferably the “one family—one membership” system.

On financing a farm organization, the farmers surveyed, by and large, favored some type of individual contribution. The majority also favored financing by assessment, based on the sale of produce. In general, they did not favor grants from government, co-operatives or other commercial organizations.

Following a careful analysis of the survey questionnaires, the Commission concluded that there were several strong, clear-cut agreements concerning the function and structure of a farm organization.

“There is a strong awareness,” the Commission stated, “that farmers must be unified. Individual farmers seem to feel that they need the support of other farmers. There is, further, some strong opinion that farmers can best be unified through a farm organization which has strong, positive leadership and which also possesses a sound financial basis . . .”

“In terms of other functions,” the Commission continued, “there is not the same apparent degree of agreement. Underlying several responses, however, is the implication that economic concerns, while quite serious, are not the sole basis for a farm organization’s existence.”

It should be noted that the Commission received briefs from the executive bodies of existing farm organizations as well as the opinions expressed in the survey. Unfortunately, the farm organization briefs do not lend themselves to summary, but the extent to which they influenced the Commission is reflected in its remaining views and proposals.

COMMISSION’S MAJOR VIEWS

Bargaining Power. The Commission summed up its views on bargaining power of farmers in this way:

“In general . . . while farmers will inevitably continue to lose power politically, they will still have the potential to wield considerable influence from the legislative point of view. The Commission also believes that farmers will have expanding opportunities to increase their bargaining power through their commercial organizations. How successful farm organizations continue to be in terms of their bargaining power will depend heavily on the integration they achieve . . . of their political and economic sources of influence. Above all, if farm organizations are to gain the respect, confidence and support of the Canadian public for their legislative proposals and commercial activities, they will have to speak with a unified, responsible and articulate voice.”

Educational and Social Activities. The Commission agreed that the problem of assuring adequate educational opportunities for the rural section of the population is one of major concern for farm organizations, equal, perhaps, in significance to their concern for the economic well-being of their members. The same holds true of health and welfare services generally. In addition, the Commission felt that farm organizations still have a significant role to perform in developing social activities of a fellowship and recreational nature in rural areas.

Research. If farm organizations are to analyze properly the many complex problems which beset the farm industry, and if they are to make intelligent and responsible recommendations on farm policy, the Commission thought they will need to increase markedly the amount of money which they are presently investing in their research departments. The Commission pointed out that the Canadian Labor Congress

has a headquarters staff of close to 100 persons and a well developed research department. Likewise, the Canadian Manufacturing Assoc. has a specialist on staff for each one of its numerous standing committees. In contrast, organized agriculture comes nowhere near this in terms of its resources for such work.

Membership Services. The Commission believed that a farm organization must be based on the provision of continuous and worthwhile services to its members. However, it also stressed that if farmers wanted such services provided, they must be prepared to establish a financial structure that will carry them.

Basis of Membership. The Commission recommended that all members of a farm organization should have direct membership in a local unit, which, in turn, shares in the functioning of the organization on a delegate or indirect basis.

The Commission thought that some form of membership which permitted the farm family to belong as a unit was required. It suggested that the registration of a farm as a unit with a fixed voting potential would be an adequate arrangement.

The Commission further recommended that commercial and non-commercial organizations, organized on a provincial or interprovincial basis should be eligible for membership. To do otherwise, the Commission felt, would be repeating an historically proven error, and would be ignoring the implications of current social and economic trends.

Financing. The Commission recommended that farm organizations should strive for a financial structure which included:

1. Direct payment by individual farmer members of an annual membership fee.
2. An assessment or registration fee collected from (a) all farms; (b) all provincial non-commercial farm

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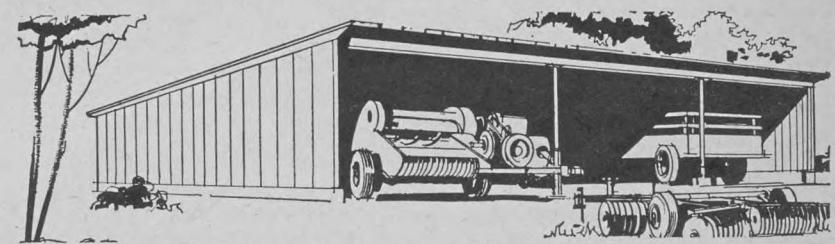
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groups, such as commodity groups; (c) all commercial farm groups, such as co-operatives.

3. An assessment on all products marketed by farmers.

Possible Organizational Structure. The Commission took the stand that it did not wish to advocate a specific organizational structure—this being the prerogative of farm people themselves. Rather the Commission thought its duty was to present the possibilities, and with them the desirable and undesirable characteristics, so that farm people might be guided in their selection of a suitable organization.

The Commission did agree on certain basic facts which it said must be considered before a decision is made on an organizational structure for a unified body. These facts are:

- Farm organizations now exist, are functional and their members have strong loyalties. Any suggested structure for a farm organization must take cognizance of this fact. To facilitate change it would be preferable if the suggested organization did not submerge the power or prestige of a present organization.

- A suggested farm organization should have the broadest possible representation.

- All farmers must have an opportunity to speak on farm policy.

- If co-operatives are not allowed to present their views and participate in the formulation of farm policy within a farm organization, it is highly probable they will do so outside the organization. It follows that the co-operatives should ideally be part of the organization.

- There should be one unified farm voice.

- A suggested farm organization must be non-political.

- A suggested farm voice must have:

1. Adequate and stable financing.
2. Wise and courageous leadership by men of knowledge and principle.
3. Domestic control.
4. A strong secretariat.
5. A national affiliation.

The Commission then went on to discuss the nature and the pros and cons of three types of farm organization structure, namely, (1) a diverse, non-commercial organization; (2) a federation; and (3) a bicameral organization.

Since the first two of these types are fairly familiar to our readers, we propose to describe briefly the Commission's bi-cameral organizational structure.

The basic feature of a bi-cameral organization is that it establishes a system of checks and balances on power within any major grouping in which a variety of interests may exist, each of which may desire to dominate the other. In a bi-cameral organization there are two assemblies of equally potential power, each representative of an interest grouping, each with some common interest elements, and each capable of initiating policy formulations. Through an executive branch, the views of the two assemblies are brought together on all policies, however initiated, and any resulting policy adopted by both assemblies becomes the policy of the organization.

In agriculture, one of the major barriers to unity has been the constant conflict between special interests in the farming group, as represented by co-operatives, and the general interest group as represented by the diverse, non-commercial farm organizations. In more recent years, this has been complicated by the rise of non-commercial commodity groups. In essence, the conflict has centered around the question of domination by one or the other of the two major groupings. The bi-cameral organization could be a solution to this problem.

If the bi-cameral approach were applied to farm organizations in

Manitoba, two assemblies would be developed. One would bring together representatives of those farmers whose interests were largely with problems of local, regional nature. Farm policy initiated by such a group would be centered very much around regional and provincial concerns. The second assembly would bring together representatives of special interest groups, that is the co-operatives and commodity groups. The dominant interests in this assembly would be economic concerns of a broadly provincial, interprovincial, national or international nature. Farm policy initiated at this level would be centered on long-term as contrasted with immediate problems, or provincial and national as contrasted with local and regional problems.

When policy initiated through either assembly was discussed and modified through the linking executive branch or provincial board, and accepted finally by both assemblies in a modified form, the resulting pronouncement would truly represent the view of a unified farm population and would merit respect of other sections of the Canadian society by virtue of this fact.

The Commission proposed that careful consideration of a bi-cameral type of farm organization is merited by those charged with the development of a unified farm organization in Manitoba, because it represents an example of the kind of innovation which best incorporates previously attempted forms of farm organization.

"To bring in some of those good Federal dollars," as one of their spokesmen put it.

Horrified, my friend pointed out that missiles would put their town on the Kremlin's sucker list. But this fella wasn't worried one bit.

"We need something to give this place a boost," he said. "Rival towns are mushrooming and we're just standing still!"

So my friend crossed this haven off his list, pronto.

Telling me about it later, he shook his head sadly. "I can understand a town making the best of having a missile base if their government decided it HAD to be," he said, "but the kind of mushroom they're asking for will boost them right into the Hereafter!"

If you think this feverish "profits now and to heck with the future" attitude is a disease found only in the United States, think again. In every part of our country, long-range development plans are being altered or scrapped to accommodate the "fast buck" fraternity. And this fraternity is growing so fast it has a waiting list as long as the CNR.

Our parson expressed it quite nicely last Sunday when he said, "We're living in a post-Christian era. Why send missionaries to convert so-called heathens in far-off places when the Christian-heathen line runs smack down the center of every town in Canada?"

Yours sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

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